INSURANCE.

Indian Insurance Companies are national concerns.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 104-- BOMBAY WEDNESDAY MAY 2 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
5 May	Rajputana ..		16,568
12 ,,	Morea* ..		10,953
19 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind..		11,518
26 ,,	Razmak ..	Naldera x ..	16,088
2 June	Macedonia ..		11,120
9 ,,	Malwa* ..		10,986
16 ,,	Mantua ..		10,946
23 ,,	Razmak ..	Narkunda x..	16,572
30 ,,	Delta ..		8,000
7 July.	Ranpura* ..		16,601
14 ,,	Morea ..		10,953
21 ,,	Razmak ..	Mooltan x ..	20,847
28 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind..		11,518
4 Aug.	Rawalpindi* ..		16,619
11 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
18 ,,	Maloja x ..		20,837
25 ,,	Malwa ..		10,986
1 Sep.	Rajputana*. ..		16,568
8 ,,	Mantua ..		10,916
15 ,,	Naldera* ..		16,088
22 ,,	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 ,,	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind..		11,518
13 ,,	Narkunda x ...		16,502
20 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 ,,	Razmak@. ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 ,,	Mooltan x ..		10,847
17 ,,	Ranchi ..		26,650
24 ,,	Ranpura ..	Macedonia*..	11,120

@To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES:—

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd June 1928 and terminating with the "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions .. £120
To Marseilles and Back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES-LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single-Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1928		
3rd May ..	Domala ..	8,441
14th June ..	Manora ..	7,888
5th July ..	Dumana ..	8,427

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928		
3rd May	†Mirzapore ..	Straits, China and Japan.
25th May	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
8th June	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan.
Connecting at Colombo with	Comorin ..	for Australia.
25th June	†Kidderpore ..	Straits, China and Japan.
6th July	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan
Connecting at Colombo with	Mongolia ..	for Australia.
7th July	Alipore ..	Straits, China and Japan.
3rd Aug.	Naldera ..	Straits, China and Japan.
Connecting at Colombo with	Chitral ..	for Australia.

†Does not carry passengers.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Genoa Maru ..	6785	27th Apr.	3rd May
*Awa Maru ..	6028	2nd May	11th ,,
Hakodate Maru ..	5303	7th ,,	20th ,,
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	17th ,,	30th ,,
*Bingo Maru ..	6047	20th ,,	3rd June
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30th ,,	12th April
Moji Maru ..	3757	15th June	27th June
*Sado Maru ..	5898	30th ,,	14th July

* Passenger Steamer.

Besides the above, passenger services for Europe and Japan via Colombo, North and South America via China and Japan as under:—

Sailing from Colombo fortnightly (For EUROPE.)

Fushimi Maru	17th May
Hakozaki Maru	31st May
Hakusan Maru	14th June

(For CHINA & JAPAN).

Kamo Maru	16th May
Katori Maru	30th May

Orient California Service

Sailing from Hongkong fortnightly

Taiyo Maru	31st May
Tenyo Maru	13th June

Other services are:

Orient Seattle Service every 10 days, South American East and West coast services monthly, and Japan—Australia Service monthly.

Reduced combined through fares, Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates, and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay,
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738, Telg. "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,

Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1928			
2nd May	Barjora ..	Busreh viaKarachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
4th ,,	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi
5th ,,	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & CutchMandvie
7th ,,	Vita ..	Karachi via Port Okha and Cutch Mandvie.
9th ,,	Karoa ..	East and South Africa.
16th ,,	xEllora ..	Mombassa.

x Extra sailing to Mombasa only

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

The s.s. "Chakla" and "Vita" will be taken off the Kathiawar Coast run for the monsoon season after the sailing of the 12th and 14th May 1928, respectively from Bombay.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with:

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	**Rs. 1,00,00,000**
Issued Capital	**Rs. 50,00,000**
Subscribed Capital	**Rs. 50,00,000**
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,13,362
Reserve Funds	Rs. 20,50,000

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

1. **Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).**
2. **Hon'ble Sir Manmohandass Ramji.**
3. Seth Balkishon Lal Poddar.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad	Montegomery
Allahabad	(Sind)	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (dist.)
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Can
Amballa Cant.	Jamma	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Culcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Sinda
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1|2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

S. DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	**Yen 100,000,000**
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	,, 99,590,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	Singapore
Bombay	London	Shimonoseki
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Sourabaya
Calcutta	Lyons	San Francisco
Canton	Manila	Samarang
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtian	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even **Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc.,** cured **Without Knife,** by our nature's remedy **Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"**—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel. Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay
J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gackwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Susbscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Matbhibhai Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay),

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30 June and at 2 per cent, from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on appliction

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPTIAL SUSCRIBED	As. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00.000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

Kamshastra

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Estd. 1906.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company.

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1925.	1926.
New Business	Rs. 67,25,500	Rs. 82,74,000
New Premium Income ..	,, 3,43,794	,, 4,46,826
Premium Income ..	,, 17,83,154	,, 19,79,361
Life Assurance Fund ..	,, 82,70,393	,, 94,49,100

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES

- Low rates of premium.
- Liberal Surrender Values.
- Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
- Prompt Settlement of Claims.
- Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
- Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate.
- Financial Security absolute.
- Policies are World-wide.

For Prospectus and Forms please write to the *BOMBAY BRANCH*; Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

for **Rs. TEN THOUSAND** with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co.Ltd.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, : : : BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH :—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE Ltd

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No. Capitalists.
CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.
No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of differen on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.
For particulars Apply to :—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among **INDIAN COMPANIES** at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE
EAST & WEST
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.
Purely Indian Concern-Offers everything best in Life Insurance.
Several New attractive plans
Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.
For Agency terms and other particulars apply to the :—
SECRETARIES, Bombay

House for Sale?

Signs don't sell houses. Many buyers have been directed to property For Sale by the Property For Sale Advts. in the "Bombay Chronicle." Find the buyer you want by the use of an advertisement in the "Bombay Chronicle."

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**
for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA
For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—MIDLAND BANK (India) Ld., 8, Canning St., Calcutta—Invites application from respectable persons for the post of Special Representative on a salary of Rs. 100 plus Rs. 50 as T. A. None need apply who has no organising capacity. Particulars on request.
A W.S.

"NEW AVENUE TO REVENUE"—WANTED Energetic, ambitious persons to earn Rs. 150/- monthly at home, independently. 100 p.c. success. Apply with anna stamp BUSINESS SERVICE SYNDICATE, Sukharappie, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad
A R843.

WANTED—ORGANISING SUPERVISORS to start and supervise Branches to different districts of Bombay, 5 for Banking and 5 for the order supply department. Salary Rs. 40 rising up to Rs. 60 by an annual increment of Rs. 5 plus Rs. 15 as T.A. per month and commission. Selected candidates shall have to invest Rs. 50 in shares of the Company in three instalments of Rs. 30 each. Apply to:—THE TRADE UNION LOAN CO., LT., 172/3, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
A

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SECOND HAND OFFICE and SHOW ROOM FURNITURE: Secretariat Table, Book Shelves, Iron Safe, Glass, Cupboards, Show Cases, Chairs etc. Apply DAWAR H. KAZI & Co., Shoe Merchants, 249, Hornby Road.
F 30342.

FOR SALE—Following second hand MACHINES on risk and responsibility of Mr. K. V. S. Ramchandra Raw of Rajahmundry. One 4'x2' Planing, one steam Hammer, one screwing Machine. Apply Post Box 148, Bombay.
K R852.

EDUCATIONAL.

ROYAL HOMEOPATHIC INSTITUTE No. 33 Delhi,—(Registered under Act XXI of 1860) Teaches Homeopathy, Electro Homeopathy, Dentistry and Biochemistry locally by regular training as well as by correspondence through printed lectures and grants Diplomas. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D., Principal Royal Homeopathy Institute, DELHI.
P R735

PUBLIC NOTICES.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING WORKSHOP, POONA.

NEW DIPLOMA CLASSES in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering commence from June, 1928.

Preference for admission to Mechanical and Electrical Classes will be given to those candidates who elect to undergo both courses.

Candidates for admission to Diploma Classes must have passed one of the following examinations and as a rule be under 20 years of age:—

1. The School Final Examination.
2. The Matriculation Examination.
3. The School Leaving Certificate entitling students to admission to Government Service or to the University showing that they have passed in Algebra and Geometry and also those who have obtained a School Leaving Certificate, but have not passed in these subjects provided that they pass entrance test held by the College Authorities.
4. The European High School Examination.
5. The full Senior Commercial Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce.
6. The Cambridge Senior Local Examination.

If sufficient candidates are not forthcoming with these qualifications, candidates of lesser qualifications may be admitted at the discretion of the Principal in Diploma Course in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering only.

Applications with one rupee registration fee should reach the Superintendent of Workshop on or before 31st May, 1928.

Postage stamps for payment of registration fee will not be accepted.

PRINCIPAL.

College of Engineering,
Poona, 26th April, 1928.

30336

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY AND ERECTION OF LATH STEEL ROLLER SHUTTERS INTERLOCKING REQUIRED FOR G. I. P. MAIN LINE ELECTRIFICATION SUB-STATIONS, ETC.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply and erection of the above at the Workshop, Kalyan Power House, and at the 11 Main Line Electrification Sub-Stations.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions and specifications can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 3 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply and erection of Lath steel roller shutters." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 13th June, 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
27th April, 1928.

30337

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of approximately 6,000 feet of 2-3/4 inch internal diameter rubber lined flaxen canvas fire hose, in fifty feet lengths without couplings.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered in a sealed envelope, which must be endorsed "Tender for fire hose" at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1-0 p.m. (B. T.), on MONDAY, the 28th May, 1928.

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 750 (without which, no tender will be considered) to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or refusal to sign the contract.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Re. 1 per set to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. C. GREENOP,
Chief Officer, Fire Brigade.
Fire Brigade Office, Byculla,
Bombay, 2nd May, 1928.

30346

TENDERS.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE

TENDERS FOR NILGIRI RAILWAY BOGIE STEEL COVERED GOODS—METRE GAUGE.

1. TENDERS are invited for the Construction in India and delivery of 6 metre gauge Bogie Steel Covered Goods wagons for the Nilgiri Railway, 30 feet 3 inches long over head stocks, 7 feet wide over solebars, complete with all fittings, but without wheels and axles. The wagons are to be fitted with rack and vacuum brake gear and hand lever brakes.

2. Copies of the form of tender, conditions of contract, schedules and specification can be obtained at Rupees Three per set, and drawings at Rs.. 1-8-0 per sheet on application to the Chief Mechanical Engineer, South Indian Railway, Golden Rock, at whose Office the drawings will be in exhibition. These fees will not be refunded whether the tenderer is successful or not. The number of sheets of the drawings is 16. Information regarding any details other than those given in the tender documents should also be obtained from the Chief Mechanical Engineer, Golden Rock.

3. Schedules I and II, Annexures A and D, should be submitted in triplicate.

4. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed covers and superscribed "Tenders for Bogie Steel Covered Goods, Nilgiri Railway," and should reach the Agent, South Indian Railway, Trichinopoly, before 11 A.M. on Monday, 28th May 1928, at which hour and date they will be opened by the Agent or an Officer acting on his behalf and the quotations announced for the information of any tenderers who may desire to be present.

5. It may be noted that the invitation to tenders is being published in India only.

6. Tenderers may quote alternative rates for:

(i) Wagons completely erected at a site situated on the Railway for which the wagons are required.

(ii) Wagons to be erected by the buyers. They must first be assembled at the manufacturers' workshops to ensure that subsequent erection can be effected by the buyers without difficulty. The Underframes must be rivetted up, all details securely packed, and sheets and angles bundled, the whole to be delivered f.o.r. at the manufacturers' works.

7. The period subsequent to the date of placing of order within which delivery will commence and within which the order will be completed must be stated in the tender in the last columns of Schedule I, Annexure A.

8. The tender prices will be for the designs as made, but should alterations in the design be found necessary at the time of placing the order, or during the execution of the work, the consequent variation in the tender prices will be settled by negotiation.

9. The quality of the material and standard of workmanship must satisfy the specification in every respect.

10. The Agent reserves to himself the right to reject any tender without assigning a reason, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest tender, the whole of a tender or any tender.

11. Tenderers must satisfy the Agent that:—

(i) a substantial part of the manufacture will be done in India:

(ii) in making purchases of materials for the construction of the wagons, Indian manufacturers will be given an opportunity to tender.

12. Firms that are not on the approved list for supply of wagons and that have not obtained previous orders for wagons should, when submitting tenders, support the tender with a certificate from the Indian Stores Department to the effect that they possess workshops and appliances for turning out work of the desired standard and within the period quoted in the tender.

13. No covering letters to tenders should be sent.

14. After tenders have been submitted, no representative of the tendering firms will be granted interviews for the discussion of matters connected with tenders.

J. H. LAMBERT,
Act.-Chief Mechanical Engineer,
S. I. Rly.

30325

Advertising is to business what steam is to machinery—the great propelling power.
MACAULAY.

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF JUNCTION FISHPLATES.

TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 3 p.m. (S. T.), on TUESDAY, the 12th June, 1928, for the supply of the Junction Fishplates as under:—

(a) B.S. 90 R.F.F. to 80 F.F. (I.M.R.), Sets 250.
(b) B.S. 90 R.F.F. to 82 B.H., Sets 1,000.
(c) B.S. 90 R.F.F. to 75 F.F. (I.S.R.), Sets 100.
(d) B.S. 90 R.F.F. to 75 D.H. (E.I.R.), Sets 100.
(e) B.S. 90 R.F.F. to 85 B.H. (E.I.R.), Sets 100.
(f) B.S. 90 R.F.F. to 88-1/2 B.H. (E.I.R.), Sets 50.
(g) B.S. 90 R.F.F. to 100 D.H. (E.I.R.), Sets 50.
(h) B.S. 90 R.F.F. to B.S. 100 F.F., Sets 50.
(i) B.S. 100 B.H. to 82 B.H., Sets 500.

Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelope enclosing it must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of Junction Fishplates." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

2. The tender form with conditions of contract and drawings may be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10 per set which amount will not be refunded.

3. Tenderers must submit their own specifications and tests for the steel they propose to use which must be enclosed with their tenders.

4. The Railway is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

5. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 25th April, 1928.

30323

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 6th May, 1928, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 31, New Marine Lines, behind the Gymkhana tennis court, next to the Marine Villa (where the kit is removed for sale), very valuable and handsome furniture made by Roberts, Ahmed Devji and others, of the latest design, substantially made oval dining tables, chairs, large and small writing tables, silver and book-cases, side-boards, English and Persian carpets, E. lamps and fans, fancy ornaments, Jacobean, Chesterfield and drawing-room suites, silver cabinets, sweet tone piano, H. M. V. gramophone, English ice-box, bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown almyrahs, reclining sofas, hat-stands, easy chairs, etc.

The property of Mrs. A. S. Abraham and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Madhavji and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Sheth Manecklal Mansukhbhai, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

1 diamond ring with a diamond about 3-1/4 carat.

1 diamond Pendant.
1 diamond Kalgi with a ruby.
1 diamond Kalgi with emerald.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

When writing to advertisers, please mention the "Bombay Chronicle."

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL TO-NIGHT 6-30 and 10 P.M.

CARL LAEMMLE presents
A WESLEY RUGGLES Production
Laura LAPLANTE IN SILK STOCKINGS
with OTIS HARLAN and John Harron
from Cyril Harcourt's Play
A UNIVERSAL PICTURE

Also: The Greatest Race of the Year
GRAND NATIONAL 1928
The Only Official and Fully Illustrated Record.
and the
Oxford Cambridge Boat Race

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 P.M.
THE FROTHBLOWERS COMPANY
India's Three Most Versatile Artists
JACK CRICHTON
DOREEN COBURN
CYRIL GREEN
The LITTLE SHOW with a BIG REPUTATION.

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
The Startling Paramount Jungle Melodrama in 8 Gripping Reels—
CHANG CHANG CHANG
will stand on its own merits as a brilliantly conceived and brilliantly depicted story of the eternal struggle for existence in remote tracts where the world is yet very young.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
EMIL JANNINGS
IN
"THE WAY OF ALL FLESH"
A Strong Drama with fine acting and powerful direction

Royal Opera House
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
"AGE OF DESIRE"
A drama of a mother's heart-rending cry for her once unwanted son.

GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.
Please note the change of time!
5, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily
Saturday and Sunday at 3 P.M.
The Stupendous Universal production in 12 parts
"THE
HUNCHBACK
OF
NOTRE DAME"
Starring
LON CHANEY
The result is a pictured drama charged to the full with thrilling incidents!

PRECIOUS CINEMA
(Management—Universal Pictures Corporation of India)
LAMINGTON ROAD
At 6-30, 8-30 and 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)
ESCOND TO NONE
Romance of the Royal Navy
A Picture in a £10,000,000 setting!
POPULAR PRICES from Rs. 1/2 to As. 2.

HELLO!! CITIZENS OF BOMBAY
The opportunity you anxiously awaited for is offered to you this week for witnessing the
JAGADISH FILM COMPANY'S
First Extraordinary Super Photo-play
'Vishwa Mohini'
Written and directed by Mr. CHANDULAL SHAH.
Featuring the famous Cinema Queen Miss GOHAR with Mr. RAJA SANDOW, Mr. VAIDYA and other known stars.
DAILY FOUR SHOWS
At 5, 7, 9, and 11 p.m.
EXTRA SHOW:—Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.
IMPERIAL CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD.

Advertising Topics

(No. 13.)

Most advertising failures—assuming the product is a so-called "advertisable" product—are due to the failure of the *printed word* to sell to the public.

Getting out advertisements that "look all-right", that "seem all-right", that are "clever"—without *knowing* whether or not they hit the buying emotions of the public—is the shortest road to advertising waste.

Are your costly expenditures being utilised just to "advertise" or to *sell* goods to the thousands?

Bombay Chronicle

No matter what you require whether classes or advice relative to your eyes, you cannot do better than pay us a visit at once or write to us stating your need. We will place at your disposal the long experience and practical knowledge of men duly qualified in London,—of an Ophthalmic Surgeon from the world-renowned Royal London Moorfield Ophthalmic Hospital as that of a gentleman holding highest qualifications in Ophthalmic and visual optics available in Great Britain.

Please note our address carefully. We have no connection whatsoever with firms of similar names.

THE ORIGINAL AND LEADING FIRM OF
Dinshaw M. Dastur & Co.,
OCCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,
71, Esplanade Road, and Medows Street, near Currency Office, Fort, Bombay.

COOK—EASY
Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE.
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.
Bg. Basavangudi-Bangalore
Bombay Agents:
MAFATLAL VANMALDAS & Co.
Girgaum Back Road.

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEWYORK.

LES ESTIMATE ACREAGE INCREASE 4.2 PER CENT.—CROP PLANTED 28 PER CENT.—EARLY DECLINED 22 POINTS ON LOWER LIVERPOOL—ADVANCED 72 POINTS ON SHORT COVERING—UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER REPORTS—PROFIT TAKING—FUTURES 37 TO 44 POINTS RISE.

New York, April 30.

he New York futures market was very ve to-day with violent price swings es opened 17 points lower and declined er 5 points immediately. Reports of vourable weather suddenly improved s to a rise of 72 points from the st level reached at the opening. Miss estimates total increase of 4.2 per in creage and 28 per cent plants so gainst a normal of 50 per cent. in years. Thus it can be seen that the ase in acreage is very little and will roduce a bumber crop. So far th is late and it remains to be seen how alance of 72 per cent. will be planted rtain that there will be famine of during the early months of the next n and foreign consumers will have no uents. Thus spinners' takings are y to increase materially as they have rovide themselves with sufficient supp till new crop reaches them. In one o-day's cables it is stated that in parts of the Central belt third plant is necessary. Any how, if weather not improve, higher prices are bound evail. The market closed at a net rise 7 to 44 points. Spot Cotton prices nced 40 points to 22.15c. e New Orleans futures market ruled and closed at a rise of 34 to 46 points. Cotton prices were raised by 40 ts to 21.48c.

VATE CABLES.

uter:—New York early declined on Liverpool advices, but rallied later hfavourable Western belt forecast and vourable crop conditions:—

ssrs. Patel Bros. have received the ving cables from New York dated 30th o:—

rket advanced on bad weather re and scarcity of contracts.

ssrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. under date 30th ulto. as under: hink that technical position heal Shorts principal buyers."

Price and Co:—"Crop report more vourable. Public buying, specula broadening. Expect further ad ."

YORK JULY FLUCTUATIONS.

	New York, April 30.
evious Close	20.99
a.m. opening	20.83 —16
05 a.m. lowest	20.77 —.22
30 a.m.	20.89 —.10
noon	21.06 plus .07
0 p.m. highest	21.49 plus .50
.m. close	21.39 plus .40

nge 72 points.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

P. Bales:—

ceipts to date	30-4-28	1927-28
000, 1926-27 1,23,51,000.		
ceipts Yesterday	30-4-28	1927-28
0, 1926-27 18,000.		
orts to date	30-4-28	1927-28 61,98,000,
27 97;13,000.		
at Ports	27-4-28	1927-28 14,98,000,
27 20,51,000.		
ck Interior Towns	27-4-28	1927-28
00, 1926-27 8,25,000.		
ck Liverpool	27-4-28	1927-28
00, 1926-27 14,21,000.		
ible Supply	27-4-28	1927-28 41,13,000,
27 57,43,000.		
antity in Sight	27-4-28	1927-28
19,000, 1926-27 1,77,59,000.		

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, April 30.
ay	21.62 plus .37
ly	21.39 plus .40
tober	21.30 plus .44
ecember	21.15 plus .43
nuary	21.04 plus .37
iddling Spot	22.15 plus .40

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, April 30.
ay	21.35 plus .34
ly	21.22 plus .46
ddling Spot	21.48 plus .40

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, April 30.

YORK 10-30 A.M.:—

s known in Liverpool at closing time)	
y	21.14
y	20.89
tober	20.75
YORK NOON CALL:—	
y	21.29
ly	21.06
tober	20.94
ORLEANS 9-30 A.M.:—	
ay	20.80
ly	20.70
tober	20.40

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, April 30.

	Bales.
ay's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	18,000
ay's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
ay's Exports to the Continent	16,000

LIVERPOOL.

CONSIDERABLE LONG LIQUIDATION —STRADDLE BUYING—SALES 7,000 BALES—FUTURES 3 POINTS LOWER TO 3 POINTS HIGHER.

Liverpool, April 30.

The Liverpol futures market opened quiet at a rise of 2 to 4 points and ruled easy on heavy long liquidation which was absorbed partially by straddle buying. Weather reports were fair and the market closed at a decline of 3 points for near months and at a rise of 3 points for new crop positions. Spot Cotton prices declined 4 points to 11.67d. per lb.

Empire futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 2 points. Egyptian futures declind 15 to 10 points on long liquidation.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 30th ultimo.

(1) No precipitation, slightly warmer.

(2) The operatives refuse to consider employers' proposal wages reduction and fuller week. Conference broken down.

(3) Considerable long liquidation and straddle buying.

Giles estimate increase in acreage 4.2 per cent. and 28 per cent. planted against 50 per cent normally this date.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends dated 30th ultimo:—

"Heavy realizing expectations better weather checking advance temporarily. Prefer purchases."

Bombay, May 1.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends 10-30 a.m.

"No rain. Sightly warmer."

Takings of World's Spinners American cotton:—

Week-ending	Week-ending
21/4/28	28/4/28
288.000 Bs.	281.000 Bs.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.:—

"Crop accounts continue unfavourable."

Another of their Liverpool friends cable as follows:—

"New York cables storm warnings expectations. Unfavourable weather. Eastern Belt some replanting for third time Central Belt. Heavy realising expectations better weather, checking advance temporarily prefer purchases."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, April 30. Opening	Closing
May	11.16	11.12—.03
June		11.08—.01
July	11.07	11.05—.01
August		10.98—.01
September		10.92 pl.01
October	10.84	10.85 pl.02
November		10.77 pl02
December		10.77 pl02
January	10.75	10.76 pl.02
February		10.76 pl.03
March	10.75	10.76 pl.03
April		10.75 pl.03
Middling Spot		11.67—.04

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, April 30.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	200

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, April 30.
Scinde Fully Good	8.65
Scinde Fine	8.85
Scinde Superfine	9.05
Bengal Good	8.45
Bengal Fully Good	8.65
Bengal Fine	8.85
Oomra Good	8.95
Oomra Fully Good	9.20
Oomra Fine	9.45
Broach Fully Good	9.80
Broach Fine	10.05
Broach Superfine	10.30

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, April 30.
May	20.55—.21
June	20.67—.20
July	20.79—.15
August	20.78—.15
September	20.78—.15
October	21.05—.10
November	21.00—.10
December	21.00—.10
January	20.90 pl.02
February	20.90 pl.08
March	20.88—.08
April	20.88—.08
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	21.00—.35

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 30.

Silver:—Market closed uncertain.	
Spot	26-15|16
Forward	26-13|16

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 30.

Bar Gold Fine per oz.	£4|4|11

BOMBAY.

GENERAL SCATTERED BUYING—FIRM LIVERPOOL CABLES—CLOSED RATHER FIRM.

Bombay, May 1.

Following a rise of 40 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 394 for J.|A. Broach and after declining half a rupee, prices steadily improved on bazar buying. Later prices firmed on firm Liverpool advices. Rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

F.G.M.G. Broach A.|M.	389	0	0
F.G.M.G. Broach J.|A.	397	0	0
Fine M.G. Oomra May	353	8	0
Fine M.G. Oomra July	359	8	0
F.G.M.G. Bengal May	324	0	0
F.G.M.G. Bengal July	329	0	0

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, May 1.

Wide fluctuations at Liverpool were rumoured to the extent of a rise of 45 points but at the time of close it was reported 35 points higher. The forward market opened at 396-8 for J-A. Broach and improved to Rs. 397-12 on local operator's buying. There was absence of sellers and rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

F. G. M. G. Broach A-M	389
F. G. M. G. Broach J-A	397-4
Fine M. G. Oomra May	354
Fine M. G. Oomra July	360
F. G. M. G. Bengal May	322
F. G. M. G. Bengal July	329

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, May 1.

July 237-10 plus 0.40.
October 243-00 plus 0.90.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY, May 1.

	To-day.
F.G. M.G. Bengal	500
Fine M.G. Oomra	500

DAILY ROOM RATE

	Bombay, May 1.
Bengal May	323
Bengal July	329
Broach A/M.	388
Broach J/A.	396
Umra May	353
Umra July	360

SPOT RATES.

			Bombay, May 1.	
Bengal	345	338	331	324	316
S. P.	343	336	329	322	314
Rajputana	345	338	331	324	316
Broach	412	407	400	393	
S. D.	413	408	403	398	
P A	418	413	406	398	
K V	400	395	390	385	
Dholera	398	393	388	383	
Kalujin	400	395	390	385	
Cutch		402	397	390	
Surat	462	457	452	447	
Rajpipla	462	457	452	447	
Navsari	482	477	472	467	
Umra No 3.	371	364	357	347	
C P 1	396	389	382	372	
C P 2	383	376	369	359	
Khandesh	357	347	337	327	
Muthia		337	327	317	

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, May 1.

100	E. Spinner. & Co	Broach	408
200	Volkart Bros	Jalgaon	300
500	Do	Jambasar	409
100	Do	Sailu	330
100	Do	Pandhurna	355
200	Japan T & Co	Bengal	336
100	Do	Piparia	350
200	Ralli Bros	Khandesh	309
200	G. G. Kesha	Nandura	330
100	Toyo Mankwa	Neemuch	346
100	Do	Nimbhora	345
100	Do	Nagar	329
100	Ozoburin	Pandhurna	355
100	A Damodar & Co	Dholera	381

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, May 1. Red	leafy	Ready Delivery Contract. April	May
Bengal Superfine		340	..	..
Bengal Fine		335	..	..
Bengal F. G.		330	..	..
Sindh-Punjab Fine		335	..	..
Sindh-Punjab F. G.		330	..	..
Wardha-Mingt Fine		375	..	..
Nagpur Fine		375	..	..
Yeotmal Fine		365	..	..
Arvi		365	..	..
Amraoti		355	..	..
Khamgaon-Akola		350	..	..
Mulkapur		345	..	..
Khandesh		340	..	..
Nanded|Purna FG.G.S.		385	..	..
Purna		345	..	..
Parbhani|Sailu				
Indore|Ujjain Fine		360	..	..
Burwah Sanawad Fine		345	..	..
Surat		450	..	pl. 80-5
Navsari				pl. 103
Broach Fine		305	..	pl. 17-8
Westerns M. G.		385	..	..
Cambodia		445	..	..
Miraj|Sangli		400	..	..
Coompta Good		405	pl. 23	pl. 22
Dhollera				—3-4
Kadi|Viramgam				pl. 3

BULLION MARKET.

(Bombay Bullion Broker's Association Ltd.).

Bombay, May 1.

GOLD.

Gold Ready	21	9	0
Vaishakha	21	8	6
Jaitha	21	7	3

SILVER.

Silver Ready	60	14	0
Silver London Ready	26	15	0
Silver London Forward	26	13	0
London and Shanghai:—			
Opening	2	7	11
Closing	2	7	9
New York Cent	58	14	0

	O.	H.	C.	L.
Vaishakha	61-5	61-5	60-14	60-11
Jaitha	61-4	61-4	60-13	60-10

Tone of Silver:—Quiet. India was a at lower rate. China bought. America sold moderately. Buyers satisfied.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay May 1.

B C Rate T T 1|5 15|16 D D 1|5 31|32

LONDON.—
Bank's selling T T 1|5 31|32 to 15th May
Banks selling D D 1/6
Banks selling T T 1/5 15/16 May.
Banks selling T T 1/5 29/32 Monsoon
Banks buying T T 1|6 1|32.
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/16
Banks buying 3 mos. 1/6-1/4 May.
Banks buying 3 mos 1|6 7|32 Monsoon.
NEW YORK.—
Banks selling T T 274-1/2
Banks buying T T 273
Banks buying D D 272
Banks buying 3 mos. 268
PARIS.—
Banks selling D D 922
Banks buying D D 934
Banks buying 3 mos. 950
JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T 129-1/2
Banks buying 60 days 126-1/2
HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 138-3/4
SHANGHAI.—
Banks selling D D 178
SINGAPORE.—
Banks selling D D 155.
JAVA.—
Banks selling D D 90-3/4
CROSS RATES—:
New York/London 4.88 30th ulto.
Shanghai/London 2/7 15/16 1st inst.
London/Japan 1/11-1/4 30th ulto.
London/Paris 124.00 30th ulto.
London/Belgium 34.94 30th ulto.
London/Switzerland 25.32 30th ulto.
London/Italy 92.60 30th ulto.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.
Gold £4-4-11 30th ulto. £4-4-11 28th ulto.
Silver London Ready 26 15/16 30th ulto. 26 11/16 28th ulto.
Silver London Forward 26-15/16 30thulto. 26-5 8 28th ulto.
Silver London Forward 2615/16 30th ulto. 58-5/8 28th ulto.
London Discounts 3 mos. 3 31/32 p.c. 30th ulto. 3.15/16 p.c. 28th ulto.
London Discounts 6 mos. 4-3/32 p.c. 30th ulto. 4-1/8 p.c. 28th ulto.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c. Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 6 p.c. 3 mos. 5 p.c. 6 mos. 4 p.c. 12 mos. 4-1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Steady.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 1.
Since 1st September.

In full pressed Bales.

		This year	Last year
Khandesh	165	293,251	306,872
Central India	545	281,324	271,815
Barsi and Nagar	863	283,985	185,603
Hyderabad-Gaorani	130	109,386	65,630
Berar	1,392	651,192	544,040
Central Provinces	1,155	283,777	223,241
Total Oomras	4,250	1902,915	1,597,201
Dholera	2,433	133,854	130,849
N.-W. Provinces	26	63,086	54,477
Rajputana		44,471	45,500
Sind-Punjab	118	134,244	112,379
Broach	3,584	194,037	164,705
Coompta and Dharwar	3,533	59,888	69,669
Westerns-Northerns	660	17,376	32,139
Cocoanada			403
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		14,698	11,706
Persian		4,506	3,797
Egyptian and American		34,322	170,711
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		69	51
Total	14,604	2,643,749	2,440,245

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 1.
1st Sept. to 26th April.

In full-pressed Bales.

		This year.	Last year.
Europe	6,220	492,761	248,971
Japan and China	8,650	798,346	1,157,220
Coast Ports		18,952	15,745
Up-country by Rail		53,651	85,221
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		38,671	12,945
Total	14,870	1,402,381	1,520,102

STOCKS AND SHARES.

STEADY BUYING ALROUND

SENTIMENT UNDECIDED.

Bombmay, May 1.

MILL SHARES.

Following sharp rise in cotton prices Mill Shares ruled steady with a better enquiry, particularly from bears. However Bulls are hesitating to enter the market as the strike outlook is uncertain.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tata Iron Shares opened quiet on reports of possible lock-out at Jamshedpur, but shorts believed that the bearish effect is discounted at present level and covered freely which resulted in a steady improvement of prices. There was a good demand for Tata Hydros. In sympathy with general buying Cement Shares also improved. There was good demand for Seindia Shares.

FLUCTUATIONS:

B. Dyeing 911-4, 68-12, 14-6, 10-8, 911-4.
Fazal 882-8, 87-4, 885.
Pearl 578-12, 86-4, 585.
Century 421-4, 20, 23-12, 422-8 272-8
Tata I. Defd. 271-4, 66-4, 76-4, 71-4,
Tata I. Ord. 75-8, 74, 76-12, 75-8.
I. Cement 316-4, 25, 21-4, 322-8
Tata Hydro 1,135, 46-4, 42-8, 1,143-12
Alcock 406-4, 411-4, 408-12.

COTTON.

Bombay May 1.

Paid up	Closing Rates.
100 Ahmed Advance	370
100 Alliance	30
50 Apollo	6
500 Bombay Cotton	312|8
200 Bombay Dyeing	911-4
250 Bradbury	220
100 Century	422-8
100 Colaba Land	125
500 Central India Pt.	505
100 Kurla	165
100 Crescent	172-8
250 Currimbhoy	220
500 David	260
250 Dawn	575
200 Edward Sassoon	101/4
10 E. D. Sassoon	0/12/6
100 Elphinstone	16
150 Fazulbhoy	885
50 Finlay	130
1000 F. Petit	400
100 Globe	30
100 Gokak	120
100 Indian Bleaching	287-8
100 Indore Malwa	362-8
100 Jamshed Mfg.	47/8
300 Kastoorchand	19
100 Khatau	82/8
100 Kohinoor	240
100 Luxmi Cotton	6900xd
100 Madhavrao Sod.	7
100 Morarjee	1850
500 Mathuradas	50
1000 Maneckji Petit	1600
100 Meyer Sassoon	81/4
1000 Morarji	1810
100 New Great	283-12
10 New City	102-8
100 Pabaney	268-12
100 Pearl	585
100 Sholapur	7100
250 Simplex	170
100 Sholapur	7,400
50 Swan	130
100 Swadeshi plus D.	493-12
500 Tata Mill	65
500 Vishnu Cotton	2825

BANKS.

127 Imperial	1,450
127 Imperial	357-8
50 India	91
20 Baroda	92
25 Central	26
25 Eastern	94
£12 1/2 National Bank	3/2

RAILWAYS.

500 Ad. Prantej	902/8
Amritsar Patti	138
1/Cen. Prov. Rly	100/8
100 Dhanda Paramati	101
100 Guzerat Rly.	90
100 Hoshiarpur	99
100 Khulna Baghirhaut Rly.	95
90 Mandra Bhon.	78/8
100 Sara Sirajgunj	93
100 Sialkote	103
100 Upper Sindh	88/9
100 Upper Sindh	90
500 Tapty Valley	710

MISCELLANEOUS.

1000 Ahmedabad Electric	116
100 Andhra Valley	750
100 Akola	403-12
125 British Burma	840
10 B. Burma No. 1	305
10 Br India Insurance	7/12
8 sh. Burma Pet.	4/8
100 B. Tramway	150
50 B. Tramway	68
100 Bombay Steam	262-8
50 Bombay Telephone	51
10 Bundi Cement	23-6
200 Indian Cement	322-8
Central India Mining	12
£1 Eastern Chemical ordy.	1/8
do 2 Do. Defd.	1
100 Katni Deferred	822/8
100 Katni Ordinary	236-4
50 Oriental Life Ass.	2175
10 Punjab P. Cement	15
10 Punjab P. Cement Pref.	12/8
10 Shivrajpur	38
75 Tata Iron Defd	75-8
20 Tata Iron Defd.	272/8
100 Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	93-8
100 Tata Iron 1st Pref.	128
100 Tata Hydro	1,143-12
100 Tata Power Ord.	557-8
100 Tata Power Pref.	920
215 Scindia Steam	15

PREFERENCE SHARES.

10 7-1|2 p.c. Punjab Portland Cement	12-8
100 7-1|2 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	138
1000 7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd Pref.	93/8

SECURITIES

Bombay, May 1.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/7
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94-5.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93/13
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 87-11
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100/2
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101-4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102/8
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 106-8.
5-1\|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105-5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102-15
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104-3.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105-12.
6-1\|2 per cent Bombay Development Loan. (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111-8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84-8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs 101-14.

Forward Rates:—16th May sett.
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/8
1945-55 Rs. 106/9/0.
Tone of Market:—Quiet and dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 1.

3 months 3-31/32 per cent.
6 months 4-3/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent
Money Call 5-3/4 per cent. to 6 per cent.
One month 5-1/2 per cent.
Three months 5 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Twelve months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, April 30.

The weekly Cotton Statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follows:

Week ending 28-4-28	Bales.
Total in Sight	13,119,000
Egyptian Cotton Visible Supply	454,000
East Indian Cotton Visible Supply	248,000
American Cotton Visible Supply	4,113,000
Other Cotton Visible Supply	246,000
Total Sales	40.580
East Indian Cotton Sales	1,500
East Indian Cotton Stock	38,000
East Indian Cotton Forwarded	2,300
East Indian Cotton Actual Export	1,000
East Indian Cotton Imports	7,000
East Indian Cotton Speculation	
American Cotton Afloat	102,600
East Indian Cotton Aboat	37,000
Total Afloat	211,000
Takings of World's Spinners American Cotton	281,000

When washing white silk articles, put 2 tablespoonfuls of milk into the rinsing water. This will keep the silk from looking dull or yellow.

LONDON METALS.

London, April 30.

Copper English Best Selected	£64-7|8
Copper Braziers	£74-3|4
Yellow Metal	£21-3|4
Septer Hard Indian Brands	£21-3|4
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	£13-1|8
Tin English Ingots	£231-1|2

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, April 30.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot: 15.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, April 30.

Demand Bills	487.56

100 p.c. Hydro Pref.	1050
100 1 p.c. Andhra Valley Pref.	11115
500 1 p.c. Vishnu Pref.	625
150 6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	138
560 5 p.c. Nagpur Pref.	480
500 4-1/2 p.c. Tata Mill Pref.	300

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

a May 1.
Sultania, Henricks, Jeddah.

DEPARTURES.

May 2.
Barjora, Partridge, Busreh.
Gandara, Linnon, Karachi.
Jadden, Budsley, New York.

LOADING.

a May 1.
Steamer Hatkhola for Karachi.

S. S. Sultania:—The P. G. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Sultania, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with a general cargo.

S. S. Burjora:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Burjora, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Gandara:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Gandara, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Jadden:—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer Jadden, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for New York, with a general cargo.

WEEKLY BULLION LETTER.

(Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co.)

GOLD.

London, April 11.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amountted to £156,169,815 on the 4th instant (as compared with £157,254,415 on the previous Wednesday), an increase of £2,263,500 since the 29th April 1925—when an effective gold standard was resumed.

Only about £30,000 Gold being available in the open market yesterday, gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England to meet the usual Trade and Eastern demands.

The following movements of gold to and from the Bank of England have been announced:—

	Received.	Withdrawn.
April 5th	£500,000	nil.
April 7th	nil.	nil.
April 10th	nil.	£24,000
April 11th	nil.	£43,000

The above figures show a net influx of £433,000 during the week under review The receipt of £500,000 on the 5th instant was in sovereigns released from 'set aside account South Africa'.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered in the week ended the 4th instant:—

IMPORTS.

U. S. A.	£208,815
British South Africa	15,677
Other countries	389
	£224,881

EXPORTS.

Austria	£15,370
Egypt	17,000
British India	48,265
Other countries	16,442
	£97,077

By the courtesy of the Transvaal Chamber of Mines we have received a copy of a brochure entitled "Gold of the Rand". Amid much interesting matter we notice the extraordinary vitality of the Industry, which, faced by the loss of the heavy premium on gold—the result of the war—was able, when the Union of South Africa returned in May 1925 to a gold basis, to have reduced the working costs to 19|- a ton as compared with 25|8d. the ton in 1921. As notwithstanding the resources of science, the average recovery of gold is only 95 per cent. of the total gold contents and the unrecovered portion represents no less than £2,000,000 per annum, the need still exists for still more stringent methods of refining. The following paragraph is remarkable:—

"Up to date the Rand has produced over 208,000,000 fine ounces of gold, having an approximate value of £915,000,000, and it is calculated that in one way and another, seventy per cent. (or say £640,000,000) of this vast amount has been expended in South Africa. This is the paramount feature in the economic history of South Africa during the past forty years."

Obviously the possession of the mines has been of supreme domestic benefit. The brochure is accompanied by a facsimile cheque for £1,358,888-12-7 paid to the Government of the Union of South Africa by the Government Gold Mining Areas (Modderfontein) Consolidated, Ltd., this indicates some of the magnificent revenue derived by the State from this wonderful industry, which in 1926 celebrated its fortieth birthday.

SILVER.

Owing to the Easter holidays there have been but three working days since our last letter, during which the market has been rather inactive. America has sold silver and small purchases have been made by China. The Indian Bazaars have not shown interest save for a few selling orders, which however were operative only at a slight advance in quotations.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered in the week ended the 4th instant:—

IMPORTS.

U. S. A.	£63,971
Mexico	156,839
Other countries	7,046
	£227,856

EXPORTS.

British India	£31,750
Other countries	7,282
	£39,032

CALCUTTA WEEKLY SHARE MARKET.

Following is the weekly share market report issued by Messrs. V. H. A. Ganny on the 28th ultimo:—

Jutes:—As reported in our last issue, about 90 per cent. of the Jute sowings have been done and for the balance, rain is wanted to complete the highland sowing. The market for Jute Shares opening quiet became steady but the strike rumours in the Mills affecting the market, it was again quiet which recovered at the close on the favourable report of the strike situation as well as on account of the sharp rise in the Hessian market.

Howrah & Reliance which opened easy at 66/8 & 93 closed steady at 67/10 & 94 touching Rs. 68 & 95. Clive which had moved back to Rs. 50/12 in sympathy, have also recovered quoting Rs. 51/6.

Among higher priced shares, Anglo-India have declined from 545 to 535 on publication of the report proposing a dividend of Rs. 27/8 which is 2/8 more than the last but less than anticipated. Standard had also more sellers owing to the rumour of poor results for this period.

There being keen buyers for Fort William Gourepore, Gondolpara, & Union, they were steady features of this week, while others were unchanged with very little business.

Dividends declared:—Hukumchand -/12/-; Anglo-India 27/8, Khardah 42/8.

Cottons:—Were a bit steady market on the Bombay Mill strike. Bengal-Nagpur improving to 27/4 & Dunbar to 190. A deal in Bengal Laxmi is reported at 65. Kesoram were quiet at 3/2.

Coals:—Lower prices have attracted buyers for the scrips of this section Bengal Coal have been maintained at 417/8, Burrakur at 11/12, Gopalichuk at 8/14 & North West Conty. at 20/8 premium.

Tea Shares:—Transactions were many this week & show a good improvement alround on better tea sales in the London market. Stocks which have improved were Bishnauth from 37/12 to 39/12, Huldibari from 37/8 to 38/4, Seajuli from 44/4 to 45/12, Tukwar from 34/12 to 36, East India from 19/8 to 21/8 & Rydak from 705 to 725.

Bank:—Imperial Bank Shares remain steady at unchanged rates. Central Bank shares have improved to 26/8.

Govt. Securities:—Market was steady. 5 per cent. 1945-55 loan was done upto 106/12. 3½ per cent Paper & 4 per cent 1960/70 Loan were steady at unchanged rates.

Miscellaneous:—On account of strike at the works of Burn & Co. the shares of the Co. have declined to 385 but at the close improved to Rs. 397 with buyers over on the news of the strike settlement. Bengal Iron have advanced by a rupee closing at 17/2 with buyers unsatisfied, on a firm market in London for the same. Lower levels of Indian Iron & Steel attracted buyers resulting in a sharp rise of annas -/12/- with buyers over. Looking to the export figures of pig Iron for Japan for the months of February and March which are Rs. 15 lacs for each month as compared with Rs. 13 & 15 lacs for the same period last year, there is every likelyheed of a further improvement in near future. Sugar shares were better this week. Cawnpore were a good feature & have advanced from 19/8 to 23 Carews were wanted upto 97/8.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable fro mtdeir London agents.

Name.	Latest Trading Prices.
Millar's Timber and Co. Ord.	1 6 0
4 1/2 per cent India Loan 1950/55	92 10 0
Nundydroog Gold Co.	0 14 9
Anglo Burma Tin Co. Ord.	1 1 10½
Attock Oil	1 6 3
Associated Portland Cement	1 7 6
Bengal Iron Ord.	1 6 6
Burma Corpn.	0 13 7½
British American Tobacco	5 15 3
Courtaulds	4 8 1½
Calico Printers	1 10 9
Dunlop Rubber Co.	1 11 9
Anglo Persian Oil Co.	3 13 1½
Rhodesian and General Asbestos	4 14 4½
James Finlay Ord.	4 17 6
General Elect. Co. Ord.	1 16 0
Jokai Assam Tea Co.	5 18 9
West Rand Consolidated Mines	0 11 0
Shell Transport & Trading Co.	4 17 6
Hudson's Bay Co. Ord.	5 4 4½
Malayalam Plantations	1 12 6
British Burma Pets	0 7 0
Rubber Plants. Invest. Trust. Ord.	1 13 0
Soudan Plantations	3 19 4½
Vickers Ord.	0 14 4½
Pahang Consolidated Co. Ord.	0 12 3
Imperial Tobacco Co. Ord.	5 8 0

Government Securities—Steady.

Oil Shares—Steady.

Industrials—Opened strong and closed firm. Higher prices expected.

Rubbers—Dull

Stock of Rubber in London—53,360 tons.

Decrease on week.—3,459 tons

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 30.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
April|May shipment sellers £9-10-0.
Castorseed, Bombay:—
April|May shipment sellers £17-12-6.
Rapeseed Toria ton:—
April|May shipment paid £19-5-0.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, May 1.

The Market has ruled firm to-day by evidencing a rise of about 2 Annas per cwt. in Spot Prices. Prices for March and April Shipment also register a rise of about 2 1/2 Annas per cwt. in yesterday's closing price levels. May, June, July/Sept and October/December Shipment Prices are unchanged.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/12 per cwt.
Transhipment. Rs. 10/11 per cwts. F.B.H.
S. S. Cohinur. Rs. 10/8-1/2 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment March. Rs. 10/8-1/2 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipmernt April. Rs. 10/8-1/2 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment May. Rs. 9/14 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment June. Rs. 9/8 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July/Sept. Rs. 9/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct/Dec. Rs. 9/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Tone:—FIRM.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

	cwts.
Wheat	7,234
Linseed	24,194
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,250
Gingellyseeds	1,202
Poppyseed	562
Groundnuts	17,835
Castorseed	22,11
Rice	10,830
Myrabollams	666
Cottonseed	31,334
Mowraseed	287
Gram	3,969
Joowar	8,349
Maize	118
Barley	2,460
Bajree	1,450
Coal	864 Tons

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.)
Muktsar, April 29.

Wheat Ready 4|4, 4|10.
Wheat Haq. 4|8|6.
Wheat Assuj 4|14|-.
Gram ready 3|11, 3|14.
Gram Jeth 3|12|6.
Gram Assuj 4|1|6.
Barley Ready 3|3, 3|4.
Barley Jeth 3|5.
Barley Assuj 3|9.
Rapeseed Ready 7|8, 7|12.
Rapeseed Bisakh 7|7.
Rapeseed Jeth 7|8|6.
Rapeseed Bhadon 7|15.
Gwara Ready 3|1.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 1.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 49-11, Lowest Rs. 49-7, Closing Rs. 49-8.
Castorseeds Delivery Sept. Opening Rs. 52-10, Lowest Rs. 52-6, Closing Rs. 52-7-6.
Cottonseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 5, Highest Rs. 5-0-3, Closing Rs. 5.
Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 57-9, Closing Rs. 67-3-6.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 30.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £21.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £130-1|2.
P. & O. Banking Corporation £9-1|2.
National Bank £52-3|4
Eastern Bank £7-1|8.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £90-1|2.
Conversion Loan £77-3|4.
Indian Loan 5-1|2 p.c. £103.
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 p.c. £56.
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan £61-1|4
Indian Stock 3-1|2 p.c. Sterling Loan £71-1|8.
Consols £56-1|2.
War Loan 5 per cent £101.
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £93-3|4.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 30.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot: Sellers 0|8-3|8.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 1st May, 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 5 a.m. 29.858 inches (.032 above normal).
Barometer corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.739 inches (.014 above normal).
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .022.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 84.9 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.0 degrees.
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 90.8 degrees (0.8 above normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.2 degrees (0.4 above normal).
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 79 per cent.
Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 71 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 11 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 131 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 21 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10). 3

MUNICIPALISE TRAMWAYS

DR. VIEGAS' MOTION LOST.

At the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday afternoon, Dr. Accacio G. Viegas moved:—

"That the Revenue and General Purposes Committee be requested to consider, in consultation with the Commissioner, and to report to the Corporation as to the advisability of the Corporation exercising their option of purchasing the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways undertaking in the year 1947, and if so, to suggest ways and means to enable the Corporation to do it."

Speaking on the resolution, Dr. Viegas said it was always intended that the Corporation should be the owners of the Tramways Company. The service had not only to be owned, but also carried on by them. The speaker added that the service was a paying one. It was, moreover, one of the services which could be called public utility services. He vigorously complained that the Corporation was very ungenerously treaetd by the Tramways Company. It was time the Corporation considered whether it was not advisable for them to wind the Company and take possession of it.

IN THE INTERESTS OF PUBLIC.

Dr. Viegas further pointed out that the assets of the Tramways Company had mounted up to no less than six crores and a half. He did not think that it was too early for the Corporation to consider this matter which very vitally affected the citizens of Bombay. In other countries, the speaker went on to say, the tramways were owned and managed by Municipalities and he saw no reason why in India tramways should not be municipalized. He would go a step further and say that tramways service was the first public utility service that had to be speedily municipalized in the interests of the public.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY.

Dr. Khurshed opposed the proposition. He had not seen, he said, a more absurd proposition than this. It was to be noted, he pointed out, that Dr. Viegas had brought the same proposition before the Corporation twice before. The speaker could not understand why a matter which was going to come up in 1947 should be discussed so early as 1928, twenty years in advance. Besides, he did not think that the Corporation would be in a position to buy the Tramways Company's service in 1947 when the assets of the Company would have mounted up by nearly four crores. The question of management was again a matter to be seriously considered. He did not think that the Corporation would at any time be able to manage the service.

WHAT HE WANTED.

Dr. Viegas, in replying to the debate, said he never meant that the Corporation should take upon itself the actual management of the Company. What he wanted was the ownership of the Tramways Company by the Corporation. He would assure Dr. Khurshed that even after the transfer of ownership, the Company would be sun by the same management. In support of his argument, he instanced the example of the G. I. P. Railway Company, which concern though owned by the Government was still run by the same management.

The proposition was lost, only three members voting for it.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 30.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.40
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.10-5|8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.93
T.T. Madrid on London	29.33
T.T. Milan on London	92.61
T.T. Berne on London	25.33
T.T. Paris on London	124.02
T.T. London on Prague	164.68

LINSEED.

London, April 30.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
April|May shipment sellers £18-7-6.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
May|June shipment paid £18-6-3.
Linseed La Plata c.i.f. ton:—
May|June shipment Hull sellers £16-3-9.
Linseed Bombay ton:—
April|May shipment buyers £18-15-0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, April 30.

Linseed Oil, naked London rwt:—
May|Aug. delivery sellers 31.
Linseed Oil, naked London ewt:—
Sept.|Dec. delivery value 31|10-1|2.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 30.

Rozario San Fe per 63 lb. Cargoes:
Afloat to United Kingdom paid 53|10-1|2.
Barletta Russo per 63-1|2 lb. Cargoes:
May shipment to Spain paid 53|9.
Wheat South Australian —
Afloat to Liverpool paid 56.
Wheat Choice White Karachi —
May|June shipment Liverpool paid 55|6.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 30.

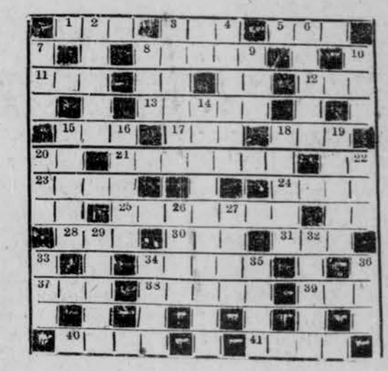
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta:—
July|Sept. per ewt. 14|1-1|2.
Oct.|Dec. per ewt. 14|3
C and F Bombay:—
July|Sept. per ewt. 14|2.
C and F Karachi:—
July|Sept. per ewt. 14|2-5|4

Rupees 2,000 given away in Prizes.

Easy Crossword Competition No. 6.

First Prize Rs. 1,200. 2nd Prize Rs. 600. Special Prize Rs. 200 for the largest no. of entries submitted.

Entrance Fee: 1st entry Rs. 2/- Subsequent entries Re. 1/- each.



CLUES ACROSS.

1. Force.
3. A bar of metal of form similar to the letter Z.
5. High tone.
8. A gateway to an Egyptian Temple.
11. An auxiliary.
12. Self.
13. A sly, roguish woman.
15. A step as in dancing.
17. TRE (Act.)
18. A trick.
21. Situated in front of the mouth.
23. A freehold estate.
24. At first.
25. To quiet.
28. A low islet.
30. The emmet.
31. A river in Scotland.
34. The crime of wilfully burning house.
37. A monkey.
38. A stalk of a fungus
39. Operation
40. A prophet.
41. A Spanish coin.

CLUES DOWN.

2. The God of rain.
3. A rower in the second tier of a greek Trireme.
4. A pannier.
6. A long rope with a running noose.
7. Wing.
8. A degree.
9. A vote against.
10. The Universe.
14. Disposition.
15. Pertaining to the Pudenta.
16. To slope
18. Swift.
19. Woody.
20. A conjunction.
22. A genus of Lizards.
26. Interest.
27. At the top.
29. To entice.
32. Tailless Amphibia such as the frog.
33. A monkey.
34. The Swedish name for winding banks and ridges.
35. Greedy.
36. To make anything ready.

Name. _____

Address. _____

PRECIS OF RULES:—

The first prize will be awarded to the correct or the nearest correct solution and the 2nd prize to the next solution. When ties occur the prizes will be divided equally. Every qualifying entry will get a share of the prize. Rs. 2 must be sent for the 1st entry and rupee one for additional entry. Alternate entries must be sent on separate sheets accompanied by additional fees. Entries may be submitted on plain paper and in list form. Competitors are requested to write their addresses legibly both in the M/o coupon and in the entry form. A correct solution is one which agrees letter for letter with the key solution which is deposited in the 'Hindu' office, Madras Scrutiniser's decision is final in all matters. Chambers' and Graphic Dictionaries are used in this puzzle. All entries must be posted so as to reach Shoranur not later than 31st May '28. The results will be published within 10 days after the closing date. Address all entries to K. R. VENKITACHALAM, Managing Director, Kumarchalam Bros, Ltd, Shoranur. Drop a card for leaflets.

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THE GENUINE AND POWERFUL **REMEDY**

Attacks and Cures all kinds of

BODILY ACHES AND PAINS

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT, BOMBAY and MADRAS.

A WARNING TO INDIAN INSURING PUBLIC.

WHY INDIAN COMPANIES SUFFER?

Mr. Jivraj Goculdas Nensey writes:—

My friend, Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer, has written an article in the issue dated 28th April, 1928, in which he has given a warning to Indian insuring public against the American and French Insuring Companies which are on the warpath against the Tariff Association. I request Mr. Iyer to find out the real cause of the difficulty as to why the Indian public and the Indian brokers who are placing their properties and good insurance with the foreign companies. The Indian Insurance Companies have been doing good work since the start having Indian capital and Indian management except at one or two offices and most of the brokers are Indian. Yet the major portion of the work goes to foreign companies. If it is true then there must be something wrong and it is the duty of the Indian Insurance delegation of whom Mr. Iyer is a Secretary to find out the real cause. I think Mr. Iyer will try his best to find out the cause with the co-operation of the brokers and the public and he will secure good businesses for the Indian Insurance Companies and then there will be no necessity to warn the public against all foreign companies. Mr. Iyer has given warning to the public not to place business with American and French Companies. But why does he not exclude English Companies? Of course, English Companies are the members of the Tariff Association, but they also send money out of India as other foreign companies. Will Mr. Iyer reply?

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 5.

The s.s. "Rajputana" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

DADAR RESIDENTS, REJOICE!

In response to the appeal made to the authorities of the B. B. & C. I. Railway by the residents of Dadar, it is now arranged to have the 5-40 p.m. train stopped at Dadar with effect from 1st May 1928.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Honolulu Maru" left Moji for Bombay on the 28th April and is due to arrive here on the 24th May via usual ports.

KHADI HAWKING IN KANDIVLI.

As previously announces the students and teachers of Shri Rashtriya Shala, Bombay are hawking Khadi in Kandivli from 1st instant.

G. I. P. STAFF UNION.

A general meeting of the staff working in the Administrative Offices, G. I. P. Railway (Agent's Office, Chief Engineer's Office, Chief Traffic Manage'r Office and Chief Trans. Supdt.'s Office) will be held at the Seamen's Union Hall, opposite G. P. O., to-day (Wednesday), at 6 p.m. to consider the proposal to start a Union and adopt the constitution.

MR. FAROOQUI HONOURED.

The authorities of the Teachers' College Columbia University, have appointed Mr M. I. Faroojui, Head Master, Urdu Training College for men, Poona and the former Secretary of the Schools Committee Bombay, a scholar for the academic year 1928-29.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per extra s.s. "Thirala" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 2nd instant instead of 1st May as previously notified.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s.s. "Mirzapore" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 2nd inst.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per s.s "Genoa Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 3rd instant.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Pilsna" will be closed at the Generall Post Office at 9 a.m. on Wednesday, the 9th instant.

MR. ROBERT MCGREGOR RETIRES.

A successful function took place in the General Office of Mazagon Dock on the evening of Thursday last on the occasion of the retirement of the General Manager, Mr. Robert McGregor, when the clerical staff and representative workmen from all departments gathered togeher to pay tribute to him.

The Deputy General Manager, Mr. D. M. Rankin, who occupied the chair dwelt upon characteristics of the General Manager both as an able administrator and a sympathetic chief.

Addresses were read testifying to the sterling qualities of the General Manager as evidenced by many act of goodwill and regard for their welfare and consideration to their needs. The addresses were presented in a silver casket of unique design. In addition Mr. McGregor was presented with a silver tea service.

Mr. McGregor replied in suitable terms.

A feature of the function was an exhibition of physical culture by Mr. Velkar a member of the clerical staff.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

6-30 p.m.—Military Band Music. As Recorded by the Band of H. M. Coldstream Guards. March "Colonel Bogey", "Alford"; Overture "1812" "Techaihowsky"; Naval Patrol "Britain's First Line" "Williams"; Scottish Patrol "The Gathering of the Clans" "Williams"; "Pilgrim's Chorus" (Tannhauser) "Wagner"; "Bridal March" (Lohengrin) "Wagner"; Selection "The Belle of New York" "Keeker".

7-15 p.m.—Talk "Frozen Desserts for Hot Days". By Mrs. Steve Elliott.

7-30 p.m.—Experimental Relay. An Attempt will be made to relay, Java, Dutch, East Indies Short-wave Station. N.B.—We would remind listeners that successful reception cannot be guaranteed and the duration of the relay will depend upon the conditions obtained. Interval at the completion of the Relay.

9-0 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin. Market Prices.

9-25 p.m.—Talk "Stereoscopie Photography" By Bernard Hill.

9-40 p.m.—Indian Programme G. R. Mulay—Vocal Music. Laxmanrao Chawan—Been Solo.

11-0 p.m.—God Save the King-Emperor. Close Down.

Mosquito Curtains

Of extra strongPure white English nettings

ALL SIZES. ALL QUALITIES

Highest Quality & Lowest obtainable Prices

Square Netting.	Rs. each.	Round Netting. Rs. each
6ft. x3 ft. x 4½ ft..	5/8/	6/6/
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THEFT AT MARCK'S.

FOUR SUSPECTS UNDER ARREST

REMANDED IN POLICE CUSTODY.

Four watchmen of Messrs. Marcks and Company, jewellers, were arrested on suspicion and placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay in connection with the daring theft of jewellery worth over Rs. 1 lakh reported to have taken place in the Company's premises between Sunday and Monday morning.

Deputy Inspector Foster of the Palton Road Police Station applied for the remand in police custody of the four men, Bukar Maulana, Konde Rama, Jaffer Mowla Bux and Anguni Edu. His Worship ordered their remand in police custody till May 11.

ALLEGED DESECRATION OF A SHRINE.

CHARGE-SHEET PUT UP

The police inquiries in connection with the alleged desecration of a shrine at Taher Manzil appear to have concluded, as Inspector Gole of the Nagpada Police Station appeared in the Second Court on Tuesday morning, and placed a charge sheet before his Worship Mr. Khairaz, charging Mahomedalli Allabux and three others under Section 295 of the Penal Code with destroying a place of Worship, namely a tomb of one Syed Jalalsha held sacred by a class of Muslims and with aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence.

The Court was crowded with Muslims who watched the proceedings with eager interest. Mr. Barodia police prosecutor with Inspector Gole appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Kaderbhoy Bar-at-Law with Mr. St. John pleader appeared for the complainant while Mr. Azad Bar-atLaw with Mr. Nabiullah and Alveza for the defence.

Mr. Azad stated that he understood his Worship did not wish to try the case as his Worship was well-acquainted with one of the accused. Mr. Azad suggested that as all the parties, including the police, did not object to a transfer, they could conveniently apply to the Chief Presidency Magistrate at once to have the case transferred to another Court. His Worship doubted if the procedure was regular as it was usual to have notices issued on the parties advising them of transfer Mr. Kaderbhoy remarked that. Mr. Azad's suggestion was contrary to practice.

Mr. Azad: Mr. Kaderbhoy needs to revise his law.

Mr. Kaderbhoy: I object to these personal remarks. In fact, Mr. Azad ought to learn his law from me.

His Worship put an end to the passage-at-arms between counsel by remarking that Mr. Kaderbhoy was senior and it was proper that a junior should learn from him.

The case was adjourned till 17th inst.

BOMBAY'S BABY SHOW

WELCOME PROPAGANDA.

As a part of the propaganda work of National Baby and Health Week of Bombay, a Baby Show was held at the Y. M. C. A. Hut Naigaon, Sunday morning for the children of mill workers. This was organised by Mrs. Wa.. and others interested in welfare work at Naigaon. Mrs. Jivraj Meh'a gave away the prizes. The judging was done by Dr. Mrs. D'Monte, Dr. Mrs. Gi der, Dr. N. V. Ajinkya and Dr. S. W. Patil, while grou of stud nts from . Grant Medical College and King Edward Hospital took care of the registrations. Nurses from the Infant Welfare Society, groups of young lady volunteers, as well as the staff of the Y. M. C. A. at Naigaon were also on hand. Notwithstanding the fact that publicity regarding the Baby Show was given only in the immediate neighbourhood and despite the mill strike, 325 babies were registered, with others turned away when the capacity of the Hut was reached.

Instead of the usual money prizes the experiment was tried of giving something which would be useful to the babies such as brightly painted iron cribs, baby baskets fitted up with mosquito-net and blanket, a basket of things useful to the babies etc., Cold drinks were served to the mothers and milk and biscuits to the babies and each mother on departing was given a small gift. Follow-up work is to be done by welfare workers, thus making the Baby Show of real educational value.

SHIAHS IN BOMBAY

MOVE TOWARDS UNITY

Hakim Mahomed Hussein Bukhari writes:—

A public meeting of the Hindusthani Shias residing in Bombay was convened on the evening of the 28th in Shustari Imambara at Dongree for the purpose of deliberating upon the necessity or otherwise of having a single Anjuman of the Hindustanee Shia residents of Bombay which would look after the social and religious needs of the community, instead of more than one which exist to-day. The Imambara was packed with audience and great enthusiasm prevailed. Nawab Syed Murtaza Ali Khan one of the most prominent members of the community was elected to the chair amidst the shouts of "Drudsharif." Nawab Saheb conducted the meeting in a most capable manner. The original resolution having been duly moved and seconded by two of the conveners of the meeting, an amendment to the effect that the existing Anjumans may forthwith be placed under the control and guidance of the Provincial Shia Conference Bombay was moved by Hakim Syed Ali Qasim Saheb after having been modified a little by Mr. Nazim Ansari and seconded by Nawab Syed Hadi Hussain Saheb and supported by Syed Eqbal Hussain Saheb and others. The amendment being put to vote was unanimously passed.

A rather amusing incident happened. One of the conveners of the meeting who belongs to a certain local Anjuman and had aimed at destroying other rival Anjumans, by this "coupe detat", finding that the audience were in no mood to listen him rushed with several of his partisans to the police station and forth with lodged an information that there was a possibility of the breach of the peace. An Inspector with a posse of constables arrived on the scene when he found that the gathering was most orderly felt extremely disgusted with the hoax played upon them.

Khwja Ghulam-ul-Hasnain the well-known missionary, spoke for a few minutes on the virtues of unity and quoted precepts from Quran-e-shareef in its support. With the concluding remarks of the Chairman and vote of thanks to chair the meeting was dissolved.

KURLA RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION

Mr. S. R. Tamhane, Joint Hon. Secretary, Kurla Residents' Association, writes:—

Mr. P. S. Kulkarni's letter published in your issue of the 28th instant under the heading "President's Ruling Silly" does not represent the facts correctly. Mr. P. S. Kulkarni is not the member of the Managing Committee and the information gathered by him is from the wrong side. What really happened was that Dr. Pradhan (Vice-President) attended the meeting too late, i.e., after the Managing Committee had already passed their resolution on the question of inviting applications from the intending candidates for the forthcoming municipal election. When he entered the hall the subject-matter under consideration was about the sanction of the estimated expenditure for the purpose. He interrupted at that stage and took objection to the calling up of applications from the intending candidates and argued that no such applications would be received and that the best way for the Association was to nominate the candidates of their own accord. Dr. Pradhan's argument which was in contradiction to the dictum of the General Board was irrelevant and the President, Mr. Jayantilal Amin, ruled it out as such. Dr. Pradhan retorted by remarking that the President's ruling was "silly and high-handed." Thereupon President Mr. Amin said that Dr. Pradhan had no right to comment upon the chair's ruling and called upon him to withdraw his words "silly." Dr. Pradhan refused to do so and in an angry mood walked out. The Managing Committee later on disapproved of his behaviour at the meeting and passed unanimously a vote of censure requesting him to withdraw his words "silly." This resolution has been communicated to him, but so far we have received no reply from him.

ROAD DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE.

TO MEET IN POONA IN JULY

The following Press Communique is issued:—

"The Road Development Committee of the Government of India under the chairmanship of Mr. M. R. Jayakar, M. L. A., met in Bombay on April 2, 3 and 4 for discussion of the evidence recorded, and decided on the lines of its report. The Committee will meet again in Poona in July next for discussion of a draft report."

FIRE IN GOLD MINE

CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE CAUSED.

FIRE PARTIES' FUTILE FIGHT

ROBERTSONPETH, April 30. (Kolar District),

A fire broke out on Saturday morning at 64 feet level in Oakley's section of the Oorgaum gold mine and it is still burning. Fire parties are working day and night to bring the fire under control. No casualties are reported, but considerable damage has been caused to the timbering. The area of the fire has been walled in in order to prevent the fire from spreading.—A. P.

MILL AGENT'S APPEAL

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION OF RS. 2,88,000

Before Justices Mirza and Patker on the Appellate Side of the High Court on Tuesday commenced the hearing of the appeal filed by Nagindas Maganlal, a mill agent of Ahmedabad, who was sentenced to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Judge, Mr. Broomfield, for misappropriation of Rs. 2,88,000 of the mill funds.

The accused was an agent of the Whittle Mill of Ahmedabad and he was alleged to have wrongfully diverted the above amount belonging to the mill towards purchasing the village of Dhuleta.

Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, appeared for the accused; and Mr. Shingne, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. "NARKUNDA."

The following is the list of passengers by the s.s. "Narkunda" who arrived in Bombay on the 26th ultimo:—

Mr Abbott, Major Atkinson, Miss Akerman, Mr J Ankin, Mrs E Brown, Mr. C Brown, Mrs Boaler and child, Mr H W Brown, Mr R Bell, Mrs E Carter, Mrs J Cambridge, Mrs Chaplin, Rev C Carne, Mr S Chattergi, Mr A P Daniels, Mr K Enthoven, Mr J Edge, Mr S Entwistle, Capt Farwell, Mrs Falla, Master Fray, Col Grant, Mr B Griffin, Mr J B Galloway, Mr A A Goldie, Mr S F Hopwood, Miss Hopwood, Miss Hall, Mr W Harrold, Mr de la Jarte, Miss D John, Mr and Mrs Johnson, Lt J A Kitson, Mr K Kuruvilla, Mr J Macdonald, Mr C C Mure, Miss R Meister, Mr B Mirza, Mr H B Mills, Miss E McDougall, Mr H B Naidu, Miss B C Oliver, Mr, Mrs and Miss Pillai and infant, Mr A W Pinniger, Mr and Mrs Pollard, Mr and Mrs Pagnon and two children, Mr P O Phillip, Capt and Mrs Randall, Rev J Reid, Mr R Russell, Miss D Ryan, Mr C Releliffe, Capt G Roberts, Mr A Stewart, Mr and Mrs Stott and child, Mrs Stubbs, Mr Sharpe, Mrs C Simpson, Mr C Sheffield, Mr J D Taylor, Mr and Mrs Tayebjee and two children, Mr F Woodcock and Mr C A Warner.

"INDIAN NATIONAL HERALD"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your report in to-day's issue of the meeting of the debenture holders of the National Newspapers India Company Limited, it is stated that discussion went on for a long time during which some of the debenture holders criticised the management. This statement is incorrect. None of those present, except Mr. B. F. Bharucha, criticised the management, while those who took part in the disscussion were all agreed in expressing their regret at or disapproved of Mr. Bharucha's action.—Yours, etc.,

W. P. KABADI,
Secretary,
The National Newspapers (India) Co. Limited.

Bombay, May 1.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

May 1.

Previous Closing	21.39
To-day's Opening	21.70
Difference	plus .31
To-day's Closing	21.54
Difference	plus 15

LIVERPOOL

Previous Closing	11.05
To-day's Opening	11.35
Difference	plus .30
To-day's Closing	11.50
Difference	plus .45
Broach Expectation	397

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX."

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1928.

A gentleman wants "public to know" that his work (9th Edition, raised) has been certified by a newspaper as "an extremely useful dictionary of choice words." One must admire the combination of vagueness and brevity in this literary review.

• • •

Peace is in sight. Swords can now be turned into ploughshares. There may be, in fact, a recommendation in the Linlithgow Commission's report that India should be asked to buy the large stock Britain will have ready when its implements of war will be turned into instruments of agricultural developments.

• • • • •

This, the innocents believe, will certainly happen. Has not the British Government declared its readiness to consider favourably and sympathetically the Kellogg proposals to outlaw war?

• • • • •

The cynics point to the feverish haste with which the Singapore Dock is being built and to Britain's well-known determination to lead in the world's armaments "at least by a short gun-boat length."

• • • •

The language of the "Times of India" about the new enterprise in Bombay, the Eastern Airways Limited, has undergone a sudden change. It wrote in deprecatory terms about the new concern. Now it understands that the information on which it based its comments was wrong, materially wrong. It was led to mistake "subscribers to the memorandum 'and' articles of the association" to be "the directors of the company." Curious mistake!

• • • •

Now all is—very nearly well. One of the directors informs the journal that "although some of the aeroplanes may be purchased in Germany, a large proportion will be of British manufacture." What a flattering notice the concern would have had opposite Bori Bunder if all the aeroplane imports of the Company had been British!

• • •

"The Herald and its Future" is the latest sermon from the Dalal Street. The future is summed up thus:—

"Though the accounts show a substantial loss of nearly two lakhs of rupees over a period which represents thirteen-and-a-half months' working of the Company, it is a notable fact that no shareholder thought it necessary to offer any criticism, and this very business-like meeting was concluded in eleven minutes.

• • •

I am a shareholder myself, and I do not feel flattered by this dubious compliment. With a loss exceeding the paid-up Capital and with debenture-holders sitting like Sindbad's old man tight over me, I thought that even eleven minutes were too much for registering the abdication of my claims. I had half a mind to make a present of it, as Mr. Bharucha himself did during a recent Company meeting.

• • •

The consolation prize for the "also ran" Shareholders is this. "The loss made by the Company is not indeed extraordinary, having regard to the fact that the "Indian National Herald" was started on a capital obviously inadequate to its needs and its ambitions."

• • •

Mr. Horniman's memory is evidently short. In his Gaiety Theatre speech, he wanted only 60,000 rupees hard cash. The loan was practically over-subscribed by about cent. per cent. as a result of a windfall from a well-known quarter. Still, money is his suit!

• • • •

Counsel to Irish witness—"You are a niece sort of fellow, you."

Irish Witness:—"I'd say the same about you, Sir, only I'm on my oath."

MEDICAL STUDENT'S DISTINCTION.

DR. S. J. MEHTA CONGRAULATED BY CUTCHI MODH BANIAS

large gathering of the Cutchi-Modh Bania Community was held at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, to congratulate Dr. Shantilal Jamnadas Mehta, House Surgeon of Sir J. J. Hospital, on his passing the M.B.B.S., examination, standing first in first class, and to wish him "bon voyage" on his proceeding to England next Saturday for higher studies.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakoredas presided. Among those present were Lady Purshottamdas, Dr. Miss Kumud Mehta, Drs. Duggan, P. T. Patel, P. M. Mehta, G. T. Mody, Jadavji Hansraj, Mr. Pranlal Devkaran, Mr. Ratanlal Ranchhordas and others.

Sir Purshottamdas, in opening the proceedings said that Dr. Shantilal Mehta was the first among the Cutchi Modh Bania Community to go to England for higher Medical studies and had won the Sir Mangaldas Scholarship of the Bombay University. He also commended the generosity of Mr. Shantilal's uncle, Sheth Vaghji Laxmidas Mehta who was bearing all the expenses and had also contributed Rs. 25,000 towards founding a boarding house at Rajkot for students of the community besides endowing many other charities. Sir Purshottamdas expressed the hope that Dr. Shantilal would, on his return from England devote himself to the service of the poor.

A BROTHERLY ADVICE.

Dr. P. T. Patel said he was glad that the Scholarship which was hitherto awarded for technical studies had been won by a medical student this year. He advised Dr. Shantilal to particular attention to his health, as he had found that 80 per cent of Indian students in England were negligent in that respect.

Dr. Pranjivan M. Mehta hoped that Dr. Shantilal would, in his future career explore the utility of indigenous medicines and the possibilities of cheaper Medical relief for the people.

Dr. Jadavji Hansraj said that Dr. Shantilal's example would be an encouragement to others in the Cutchi Modh Community which was backward in education.

Drs. Duggan, Parmar and Joglekar, and Mr. Kanaiyalal Kothari also spoke, after which Dr. Shantilal, and Sheth Waghji Lxmidas were garlanded amidst applause.

Dr. Shantilal Mehta, in thanking the gathering expressed his gratitude to his professors whose guidance and encouragement had largely contributed to his success.

HITS AT MISS MAYO'S BOOK

INDIAN AUTHOR'S CHALLENGE

Miss Katherine Mayo in her book "Mother India" used bad judgment and has confirmed Indian suspicions that the Anglo-Saxons are trying to dominate the culture and life of India, according to M. H. H. Joachim, an author and lecturer, who is a native of Calcutta, says "New York Times." He spoke yesterday before the Priors, a woman's organization, which held its annual business meeting and luncheon at the Hotel Astor. Mr. Joachim did not deny any of the statements Miss Mayo made, except regarding child marriage.

"The conditions she described," he said, "are due to the fact that the Hindu wants them to continue, but that he is a slave to his religion. The only salvation is the co-operative Gospel of Jesus Christ, because it knows no limits of caste or creed. Let us not attack India by exposing her and leaving no remedy. We must attack the philosophical presuppositions at the basis of the Hindu religion.

"Women in India are suffering under severe disabilities. They live in an atmosphere of complete dependence and ignorance. It is the Hindu religion which has determined that condition of abject servility and complete subordination. It keeps 67,000,000 people, the untouchables, in a condition of unrelieved degradation."

The speaker said that while he did not question Miss Mayo's statements he thought the method she adopted has done more harm than good, and consciously or unconsciously promoted bad international understanding.

The luncheon was arranged by Mrs. Cherrie Clark, founder and honorary President of the club. Mrs. William Dick Sporborg, the President, presided. Brief talks were made by Mrs. Grace Pardy, President of the State Federation; Mrs. Harry H. Thomas, President of the City Federation, and Miss Mary Garrett Hay.

The DOCTOR'S DICTUM!

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The Bombay Chronicle.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1928.

BRITISH IMPERIALISM AND EGYPT.

Lord Lloyd is having a field day in Egypt. He has the whole-hearted support of the British Tories and their Government which is anxious to chain Egypt more firmly to the British Imperial yoke before the general elections next year drive it in all probability out of office. The Public Meetings Bill to the passage of which by the Egyptian Parliament the British Government has the strongest objection is only a trumpery excuse put forward to establish the arrogant claim on the part of Britain that it is entitled to interfere in the internal administration of Egypt. Lord Lloyd's ultimatum to the Government of Nahas Pasha that unless he received "a categorical, written assurance before seven in the evening on May 2 that the Bill would not be proceeded with" the British Government would take such action as they deemed proper is a gross affront to the independent status of Egypt and a dictatorial interference with the right of the Egyptian Cabinet to conduct its own parliamentary business. But even before delivering this offensive ultimatum Britain took care to show the mailed fist to Egypt and exasperate Egyptian nationalism by a display of its naval might. Britain sent warships to Alexandria first and then gave the ultimatum. No more brutal and cynical method of coercing and bullying a people whose independent status Britain acknowledges can be conceived.

It is remarkable that the British Parliament has not yet been put in possession of the precise terms of the Public Meetings Bill introduced by the Nahas Cabinet which the Baldwin Government considers such a menace to the security of foreigners that it demands its peremptory withdrawal. Asked by Mr. MacDonald whether the Bill would be published as a White Paper, Sir Austen Chamberlain in his statement in the Commons replied that he would consider the matter. The British Imperialist Press has, however, made the most insidious attempts to paint the provisions of the measure in the blackest colours, reading into it a surrender to the young agitator in Egypt who, it is represented, will have perfect freedom to raise a pandemonium if the measure passes. Zaghlul Pasha is very conveniently quoted as having said that the law relating to public meetings required strengthening not relaxation. But the great Egyptian leader never said that the law should be so revised as to make the police under the dictation probably of a British official the supreme and unchallengeable authority to decide upon freedom of speech and assemblage. The fact is that this bogey of menace to foreigners if the measure passes is only raised by the British Government as a political revenge upon Egyptian nationalism. British Imperialism cannot tolerate the manifestation of self-respect on the banks of the Nile and the refusal by Nationalist Egypt to accept the odious treaty proposed by Britain is a slap in the face, an insult which the British Tories cannot stomach.

It is significant that no Continental journal of repute, no Continental publicist of eminence reads into the Egyptian measure a menace to the security of foreigners. The "Saturday Review" in fact gives the whole show away in regard to this latest British effort to browbeat and humiliate Egypt when it displays the British anxiety "to regularise" the occupation of Egypt by taking action which will make Egyptians reconcile themselves to the position that Britain is the real master of Egypt. "Our difficulties are in law" the Tory journal remarks, "for we are mandatories without a legal mandate. Practical difficulties there are none, for our army is in occupation and we are masters in the Sudan." It is in this arrogant, bullying manner that the British Imperialist chooses to deal with Egypt, forgetting the fact that Egyptian nationalism will never reconcile itself to the humiliating position forced upon it by Britain. For the present Nahas Pasha has bowed before the British dictation and has decided to postpone the discussion of the Public Meetings Bill until November, hoping that in the interval further negotiations with the British Government may result in reaching an understanding honourable to both sides. But if British Tories imagine that it was due to the presence of British warships in Alexandria and the ultimatum given by Lord Lloyd that the Nahas Cabinet agreed to postpone the measure they are greatly mistaken. It had already declared even before the ultimatum was sent that it was always ready for further negotiations. A hopeful sign in the solution of these Anglo-Egyptian difficulties is that responsible Liberal opinion in Britain, as voiced by the "Manchester Guardian" for example, realises the futility of British sabre-rattling in Egypt. The Liberal journal recognises that the draft treaty was rejected by Egypt "practically on one ground, on the ground that the continued presence in Egypt of a British occupying force for which it provided was incompatible with the independence of Egypt." And it ventures to point out a fact which it hopes "will be recognised even by the slow-moving military mind in Britain." It remarks: "Our defence of Egypt from attack by any foreign power and our guardianship of the Suez Canal do not depend on our army in Egypt but first and last on our command of the sea." If this sensible view obtains more general favour in Britain than it has received hitherto, if Britain is ready to concede that an occupation of Egypt by British forces hurts the very self-respect of Egypt, there may be a solution in sight of the Anglo-Egyptian tangle.

BANKNG IN INDIA.

In an article contributed to "Capital" on banking in India Sir P. C. Sethna makes out a strong plea for an exhaustive survey of banking conditions in this country. He points out that there is an industrial future for the country, but that it is naturally conditioned by the banking facilities available here. There is no doubt that India possesses a vast store of dormant capital which only needs to be called forth into investment through modern banking facilities. Sir Basil Blackett and many other finance experts look forward to a time when India will not only supply all the capital she needs, but may even lend capital to other countries. If the day should come in the near future, it can do so only if, in addition to other means of increasing national wealth, a vast network of banking organisations is brought into existence. At present, it is said, there are about five thousand towns with a population of 10,000 and upwards without any modern banking facilities. Sir P. Sethna quotes figures to show the striking difference between India and the United Kingdom in this respect. There is only one banking office for about six hundred thousand persons or every 3,500 square miles in India as compared with one office for four thousand persons or every 13 square miles in the United Kingdom. One cannot but agree with the opinion of Sir Phiroze that, even after making every allowance for the varying density, needs and income of the population, the banking facilities are utterly inadequate in India. An inquiry, such as has been repeatedly suggested by Indian businessmen, will have not only to survey the present position, but make practical suggestions to carry banking facilities to every place where they are needed. Such an inquiry has long been delayed by Government. One excuse for delay was that Government were awaiting the fate of the Reserve Bank Bill and the recommendations of the Agricultural Commission. But now that the Bill has fallen through and the Commission has submitted its report, it is time for Government to appoint an expert Committee on Indian banking.

MR. FORD'S MESSAGE.

Mr. Henry Ford, shortly after his visit to England asserted in a press interview his great faith in Free Trade and high wages. "A tariff" he said, "can only be a means of giving one set of people an advantage over another", whereas "Free trade is keen competition and that is what this world needs". This is stating only half the truth. A tariff may give one set of people an advantage over another. But that is precisely the object of a tariff. Whether it works out well or ill in practice depends upon whether the advantage is given to the party that needs it most. Much of the prejudice against tariffs is due to their being misapplied. As regards the world's need of keen competition, it is not all that the world needs. Besides, there is competition and competition. There is a healthy variety of it which stimulates effort and there is the unfair cut-throat competition which wears down and finally extinguishes the weaker side. Unbridled competition has always been the strong man's creed, though it is opportunely discarded when he has to reckon with a much stronger man. Mr. Ford's views on high wages are borne out by both economic theory and practice, his own wide experience in particular. It may be remarked, however, that it is only in the longer run that high wages are more than paid back. It requires a little imagination and long sight to realise the value of high wages and not all capitalists have that imagination and long sight.

THE COMMISSION'S POWERS.

Questions in the House of Commons on India receive the same perfunctory replies as interpellatiions do in the Indian Councils, and for the same reason. Mr Thurtle tried to draw out from Earl Winterton something new on the Simon Commission. He asked if the Under-Secretary was prepared to circulate a statement in India on behalf of the Commission relating to "the Commission's powers to determine the terms and conditions on which the co-operation of representative Indians may be sought". "No," cried Lord Winterton with his usual hauteur, "the powers of the Commission have been sufficiently defined by the Royal warrant". Further asked if the Commission were quite free to decide such terms and conditions, he only replied he had nothing more to say. We expect nothing better from Earl Winterton at this stage, neither more courtesy nor more information. Besides, it is true that the Commission's powers are sufficiently known. It has wide powers to receive representations from all and sundry. But it has not the power to give Indians the equal rights which they demand. We know it full well here and the mere repetition of statements by or on behalf the Commission can make no difference in the Indian position. Mr. Thurtle at least should know, from his Indiuan experience and his knowledge of Parliamentary procedure, that further explanatory statements cannot meet the Indian demand. He should also know that only Parliament that created the Commission can reconstitute it to make it acceptable to India.

A LITERARY LETTER FROM LONDON.

A NEW CONRAD WRITES TO SAILERMEN.

BY A "SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR."

Crarles Moss and Percy Allott Turn Out Some Fine Work;—Unpublished Poetry of a British Muslim; an Appeal;—The Late Thomas Hardy on the Unknown Martyrs;—Russian Workers and their Music.

LONDON, April 12.

"The steamer was from the Mediterranean, laden with iron-ore, rolling homeward-bound to Middlesborough. She had reached the northern latitudes of "The Bay" as it turned its restless surface away from the sun, and the darkness of this strange night increased the mystery of the sea and the romance of the passage ships.

Close upon sunset came the dog-watch; this is still the welcome time at sea, when the part of the crew who are not on duty owing to the change-over of the watches, enjoy a brief spell of relaxation. Aft the bridge, in the warmth and shelter of the lee of the funnel, they made a practice of gathering together, to smoke and chew plugs of black tobacco, and tell in the blue-water sailor vernacular and distinctive intonation learnt in the university of deep-water ships, and to recall intimate experiences in the principal ports scattered round the sea-board of the seven seas.

Besides the crew, the Phoenix carried one passenger. It was his secret delight to join in these "confabs"; they brought to him the salt of seafaring life without its attending hardships and dangers. The yarns the crew told and their unaffected way of telling them transported the passenger in flights of vigorous vision, to see the queer little earthquakes at Coquimbo, to be locked-up in "chokie" for stealing chickens at Callao, to be drunk for days on end in one spree on "stingo" at Pernambuco, to be out in the open Pacific leading saltpetre off Iquique, to sense something of the appetising work of loading guano at "Brod" Island, and hoops, hides, horns and bones at Fray Bentos, to have all hands down with Yellow Jack at Batavia, to dance the fandango and cancan at Rio, to see a real Rodeo free from the restrictions of the R. S. P. C. A. up the River Plate; to sing with negro cotton pickers at a religious service at Beaufort, N. Carolina; to see a bull-fight at Barcelona, and a snake charming at Akyab,.....to bring home silk shawls from the bazaars of Bombay, marble ornaments from Genoa, coloured drawings of the ship and Mount Vesuvius—day smoking and night eruption—from Naples, to bring amber brooches and drop-scene-like house blinds from the Baltic, parrots from Pondicherry, monkeys from Mombassa, tortoises from Tripoli, rare shells and coral from Tahiti, to hear them tell their ingenious ways and means of smuggling cigars, cognac, perfumes and other contraband beloved of sailors and their wives.

The passenger was always keen to listen to these tales. Every dog-watch brought a fresh one to his collection. But this night not a yarn was forthcoming; gossip hung fire. A strange dispiriting atmosphere had come down with the increasing darkness of the night and acted like a silencing spell on the men. Even the donkey-man, fond of squeezing out of his accordion German mazurkas, picked up in the Rat Hole down at Altona, and other outlandish tunes, could not play anything with more life in it than "The Blind Boy" and "Donau Wellen." One by one, with the excuse that they had trousers to mend, socks to darn, or dungarees to wash, they went below and left the passenger alone on deck."—Charles H. Moss in "Sea Ghosts."

RUSSIAN WAGES.

The wages in industry are ten per cent. above their pre-war rate. The average rate is about twenty rupees per week in our money. This is due to the low wages of unskilled workers, as engineers and others range up to sixty-five rupees per week. The Government is levelling up the lower paid ranks by subsidy, and the difference betwixt the highest and the lowest rate must not now be greater than one to three.—"Labour Research Circular."

RUSSIAN MUSIC.

The Moscow Institute of Musical Science combines the thoroughness of Germany with the cold-blooded-

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GERMANY'S INTERNATIONAL AIR SERVICES IN 1928.

PHENOMENAL DEVELOPMENT.

By Dr. Joseph Seeboth, Captain in the Flying Service (retd.) of Berlin

(Exclusive for "The Chronicle.")

Germany's great importance in connection with the European air traffic is due to her geographical situation which has made her the natural centre of an extensive network of air lines throughout the Continent. In order to make this network as comprehensive as possible, a large number of services were established within the country, and agreements were concluded with other European countries for the purpose of connecting the German system with the air lines maintained abroad.

PROGRAMME OF EXPANSION.

International air services radiate from Germany in every direction London and Paris can be reached from Berlin by a single day's flight. In December 1927 the German and Spanish Government concluded an agreement by which the establishment of a service from Berlin to Madrid was definitely decided upon. It was, indeed, started in January 1928. It covers a distance of over 1,300 miles which will be traversed during the summer months in two days, the night between them being spent at Geneva. Air services connecting Germany with Austria and Switzerland have now been in existence for a considerable time past. The service from Berlin to Vienna will be improved this summer in such a manner as to make it possible to catch the connection with Italy if Berlin is left in the morning. The possibilities of transalpine flights between Munich and Milan have been investigated by means of experiments in the summer of 1927. big machines being used for the purpose. It is intended to establish a cargo service for the present only and to have this supplemented by a passenger service later on when sufficient experience will have been gathered in respect of the peculiar nature of such flight across mountainous country. The existing lines to Czechoslovakia, the Baltic countries, Denmark, Sweden and Norway complete the present system.

TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS.

The year 1928 will not only witness a considerable expansion of the air traffic radiating from Germany, but it will also be interesting on account of various technical innovations now under contemplation. Mention should be made of the so-called non-stop services (comparable to non-stop train services over long distances) which will dispense with intermediate landings altogether. One such line was established between Berlin and Frankfort-on-Main for experimental purposes in the course of last year. It proved very popular, so that it has been decided to inaugurate additional non-stop lines this summer from Berlin to Cologne (four hours), Vienna (four hours), Zurich (five hours) and Copenhagen (three hours and a half).

Another innovation will be the cargo lines served by machines exclusively designed for goods transport. Such services are now in existence between Berlin and Amsterdam/London, between Berlin and Paris, and between a number of German cities.

NIGHT SERVICES.

One of the most urgent demands in connection with the future development of flying is that for night services, and such services will therefore be increased in number. So long as passengers are compelled to break their air journeys at night, without being able to continue their flights without delay, they lose much of the gain achieved during the day.

More than 100,000 persons were carried by air in Germany during 1927, counting the regular services only. The machines employed by the Deutsche Lufthansa covered a distance of nearly 6,000,000 miles during the same time. The cargo, luggage and newspapers conveyed by air had a weight of 2,000 tons. In view of figures such as these we are justified in looking forward to a still further development of German civil aviation during 1928—a development in connection with which the progress achieved by the German aeroplane building industry is likely to play an important part.

Notes of the Day.

Persecution.

To an unsophisticated person a detenu may mean a person who is only detained or restrained in his movements but who is otherwise treated in a decent manner. But in the dictionary of British Indian officials there is no difference between a detenu and a convict prisoner. The truth of this statement is amply borne out by the report published by "Forward" of the treatment meted out to two Bengal detenus in the Yeravada Jail, assuming that the facts are as stated. What administrative purpose is served by bringing these persons down to Poona from Bengal is more than we can say. But it is clear that they are treated here worse in several respects than in other jails. They are not allowed the use of a knife or a pair of scissors, though detenus elsewhere are allowed to use these articles. Numberless restrictions are put upon them in the name of jail rules but the very rules meant for the detenus are being broken by the jail officials. Thus though there is a distinct provision in the Government rules that the detenus should be allowed a jail warder for their marketing, no such arrangement has been made at Yeravada. They are not even allowed to buy the clothing they want from their own allowances. They are kept in cells and not allowed even to walk round their small yard. When they requested the Jail Superintendent, Major Doyle, to be allowed to walk in an open space for at least one hour in a day, the Superintendent is said to have replied: "Not a second". But, "Forward" report adds, "in this very jail a wealthy European convicted criminal named Haven has been kept in the hospital yard in a very luxurious style." It was bad enough for a detenu to have been imprisoned without a trial. But is it too much for him to expect even such decent treatment as is allowed to a European convict?

Firmer In The Saddle.

France will have a further spell of Briand-Poincare rule, M. Poincare having obtained in the general elections a working majority of four hundred in the Chamber of Deputies. The elections indicate a distinct swerve of French popular feeling to support the politics of the Right. The Communists in particular and the political groups of the Left in general have fared badly at the hands of the electorate. This is largely due to the proved success of the financial policy of the Poincare regime and the confidence of the hard-headed thrifty French peasant and the industrialist who want better rapprochement with Germany that the foreign policy of M. Poincare's ablest colleague, M. Briand, means the assurance of prosperous economic development for the country. The colleague will thank his chief, however, if he restrains himself from making provocative speeches about the occupation of the Ruhr.

In Whose Interest?

What is the role Japan desires to play in the internecine quarrel between North and South in China? Is it her immediate concern to concentrate troops in Shantung merely to protect the interests of her own nationals or is she helping the Mukden War Lord in maintaining his hold over this province? The warning issued by the General Officer commanding the Japanese Expeditionary Force to both the rival factions not to damage the Shantung railway was in reality a warning in favour of the North and against the South. The Republican armies from the South cannot gain their objective without cutting through the railway while General Chang Tso-lin's object, as indicated in a message to a Japanese journal by the Toko News Agency some weeks ago, is not to take any immediate positive action against General Chiang Kai-shek but to concentrate 150,000 troops on the Peking-Honkow railway to launch a decisive attack on Marshal Feng. Japan's conduct in Shantung, far firm being neutral, is a direct help to Chang Tso-lin in stemming the advance from the South.

Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd.

The attention of our readers is drawn to the advertisement appearing on another page of this paper. We are glad to note that the Jupiter General Insurance Company Limited, is now definitely entering upon another career of utility. Life Insurance is slowly rearing its head in India and the business is increasing enormously. We therefore, congratulate the Jupiter General Insurance Co. Ltd., on organising this department at a time when more attention is being paid by the Indian public to Life Insurance as a whole. This is as it should be, as in all civilised countries Life Insurance Companies are playing a large part in the development of trade and commerce. There is a large scope for more and more of Indian Companies to take up Life Insurance and we hope all our General Insurance Companies will develop this line also. The "Jupiter" is well-known throughout India and Burma. It has been in business for nine years and has already justified its existence and utility to the country. It is now entering on a new career and we wish all success and prosperity to this truly Indian Company managed solely by Indians for the benefit of the Indian people.

Commemoration of Indian Heroes.

Discriminating hero worship is a great educative force, and we heartily support the suggestion, made by Sardar Angre at the celebration of the anniversary of Malharrao Holkar at Indore, that there should be a responsible organisation to arrange for the celebration of the anniversaries of Indian heroes. Such celebrations, besides vivifying the study of history are bound to be highly inspiring. But, as Sardar Angre himself said: "We know well how to worship the heroes but what is wanted is a co-ordinated effort to concentrate the scattered activities of the public." Nevertheless the wide popularity of the recent Shivaji Tercentenary encourages the hope that a good begining may be made with a few outstanding heroes like Shivaji, Akbar and the Rani of Jhansi. The anniversaries of these great persons are already being celebrated more or less regularly in several parts of India. It remains now to make the celebrations wider and more regular.

ALLEGATION AGAINST CONGRESS WORKERS.

SEQUEL TO SIMON VISIT

PROSECUTION WITHDRAWS THE CASE

LAHORE, May 1.

Before the proceedings commenced today in the Congress Workers trial, in which Moulana Zafarali Khan, Dr. Satya Pal and thirteen others Congress workers are being tried in the Court of Mr. Mulkraj Mehra, the Magistrate, on the charge of rioting in front of the house of Mr. Lachhmandas, banker, on the day on which the Simon Commission arrived in Lahore, the Senior Public Proseeutor stated that as the parties had made up by mutual explanations and Mr. Lachhmandas, the complainant, was satisfied that the Crown was not desirous of proceeding with the case any further. He was therefore instructed by the District Magistrate to withdraw the case.

The Court gave permission to withdraw the case and the accused were discharged.

Mr. Mohamad Alam on behalf of the accused wanted to make a statement but the Court did not think it was necessary. —A. P.

RETURN OF THREE AUTONOMISTS FOR ALSACE.

RESULT OF FRENCH ELECTIONS.

LONDON, May 1.

Paris.—A dark spot in the elections from the French national standpoint is the return of three Autonomists for Alsace, including leaders Rieklin and Rosse who are in prison at Colmar, and two Communists for Lorraine, who have played the Autonomists game. It is a sign of Government's satisfaction with the results of the election that it chose yesterday to announce the launch of Conversion Loan. The Bourse displayed strong bullishness.—Reuter's Special.

MR. EDWARD RAYMOND DEAD.

EX-ADDITIONAL JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER OF SIND

KARACHI, May 1.

The death took place last night of Mr. Edward Raymond, formerly Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind. The cause of death was cerebral haemorrhage following a paralytic stroke. Mr. Raymond was 63 years of age and was born and educated at Karachi. He was first associated with the Judicial Commissioner's Court as a pleader in 1891, and he subsequently rose to the position of Public Prosecutor for Sind and Government Pleader. In 1918 he was appointed Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind. He was a well-known figure in Catholic circles and received from His Holiness the Pope the honour of Knighthood of the Order of St. Gregory the Great. In 1921 he was President of the All-India Catholic Conference.—A. P.

1,000 GUINEAS PROBABLES

LONDON, May 1.

The following are probable starters with Jockeys for 1,000 Guineas:—Bagatelle (Jelliss), Catharis (Elliot), Fond du Lag (Winter), Gracie (Sirett), Grand Vixen (Gordon Richards), Green Ray (Carslake), Jurisdiction (Nolan), La Change (A Burns), Maer Hils (Perryman), Maquillage (H Beasley), Molly the Marchioness (Kirby), Nange (Steve Donoghue), Scuttle (Joe Childs), Toboggan (Weston), Viscosa (J Leach), Wings of Love (Marshall).

Jockeys have not been selected for Coriandre, Romany Queen and Rusty.—Reuter's Special.

THE WEATHER.

POONA, May 1.

A fresh western disturbance is causing an extension of cloud in the extreme north. Rain has decreased in South Burma but continues to be nearly general in Assam and there has been an extension of light thunder showers in Bengal. A few thunderstorms have also occurred in the extreme south and in the south Bombay Deccan.

Chief amounths.—Port Blair and Amherst half an inch each, Dibrugarh a quarter, Sibsagar three quarters, Gauhati four, Shillong and Cherrapunji one, Jalpaiguri three quarters, Darjeeling a quater, Belgaum half, Trivandrum a quarter.

Forecast.—A decrease in Assam.—A. P.

London.—The Death has occurred of Henry Hyde Champion.—Reuter.

Sir Bhupendranath Mitra, Finance Member returned to Simla on Monday.

ENFORCE NATIONAL DEMAND.

BOYCOTT GOING STRONG

"BREAK AWAY FROM SHACKLES OF SLAVERY"

MR. S. C. BOSE'S INSPIRING MESSAGE

YOUTHS AS SOLDIERS OF INDIAN FREEDOM

Hundreds of students waited on the platform at the Victoria Terminus on Tuesday morning for the arrival of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, Presidentelect of the Maharashtra Political Conference to be held in Poona on Thursday. From the second class compartment of the Nagpur Mail emerged the dominating figure in current politics. Mr. Bose was all in smiles when he was cheered and profusely garlanded by his admirers. Among those who came to receive him were Messrs. K. F. Nariman, President of the Bombay Youth League, B. G. Kher of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, members of the G. Ward Congress Committee, L. D. Bhopatkar of Poona on behalf of the Maharashtra Conference members of the Bengal Club of Bombay and representatives of various Youth Associations of Bombay. The Bengal patriot freely conversed with all those to whom he was introduced and then motored to Mr. M. R. Jayakar's bungalow at Malabar Hill from whence he left for Poona the same night.

TRIBUTE TO YOUTH.

A representative of the "Chronicle" interviewed Mr. Bose in the commodious bungalow of Mr. Jayakar at Malabar Hill. To a number of questions put to him on various topics of the day Mr. Bose replied readily. Regarding the youth of Bombay he said: "I have been delighted to find that the youth of Bombay have been taking a larger and more intelligent interest in public affairs. I welcome this awakening among the youth of the country with all my heart".

It is said that you will probably go to Bardoli to lead the Satyagraha movement, is there any truth in it? was the first question asked by our representative.

"In all probability not" was the reply. I am however thinking of going to Ahmedabad to see Mahatmaji. But I intend to be back in Bombay before May 19 to attend the All Parties' Conference.

Q. How far has the boycott of foreign cloth succeeded in Bengal?

SUCCESS OF BOYCOTT.

A. We have done very well considering the short period during which we have been working. We inaugurated the boycott campaign on the 20th of February, the day the Simon Commission arrived in Calcutta, and on the 17th of April the Anglo-Indian press namely, the "Englishman" came out with a statement that contracts for white piecegoods, particularly, mulls were being cancelled with effect from May 1928. I am quoting this to show that this is practically an official recognition and not our own estimate of the effect of th boycott campaign. If this be the result of two month's work in only one Province, one can imagine the effect of an All India Boycott Campaign carried on intensively for a period of two years.

BENGAL DETENUS.

Asked about the fate of the Bengal detenus, Mr. Bose said: The detenu problem still continues to worry us. There are still several detenus confined in jails and many more who are interned in far off insanitary localities. Among those who have been granted "release" lately, there is hardly any one who has been given full liberty. In most cases, their movements have been restricted to certain areas, while practically all, with exception of about half a dozen, have to report to the police periodically as to their movements. These orders are served on the detenus inspite of their opposition and against their will, and a breach of this leads to punishment. There are also about a dozen who have been externed from the Province. In the Bombay Presidency so far as I am aware there are two detenus in the Yerwada jail, in Poona and two in Ratnagiri jail. The agitation for the release of the detenus will be carried on with the fullest vigour, so long a there is one single detenu in cutody or under restraint.

Have you noticed the growing interest evinced by the youth of Bombay in public affairs, was the next question.

Yes, said Mr. Bose. I have been delighted to find that the students, and in fact the youth of Bombay have been taking a larger and more intelligent interest in public affairs. I consider this to be an aspect of the youth movement which is visible practically all over India to-day. I welcome this awakening among the youth of our country with all my heart. The younger generation have to become self-conscious and thereafter organise themselves in groups all over the country. These Youth associations have to be inspired by the desire for freedom. Once we are able to inspire young men and women with this nobel desire we shall put them on the road to national service and self-fulfilment. It is only through unselfish devotion and service to our country that we can develop our own personality and thereby fulfil our destiny.

Q. Do you believe in the organisation of workers and peasants for the speedy realisation of self-Government?

A. Organisation of labour and peasants is essential not only for promoting their interests but also for furthering our national cause. While I believe that the Congress should do it utmost to help in this organisation, it is necessary to have a labour movement and a Trade Union Congress which will not be identical with the Congress movement or with the Indian National Congress. The labour and the National Congress should work in complete harmony and without coalition. Between the organised forces of labour and of the Congress, I do not see how it will be possible to further either the interest of the masses or our national cause.

BOYCOTT GOING STRONG.

Q. In your opinion, is the Simon Boycott movement gaining strength?

A. So far as I can judge, the boycott of the Simon Commission is strengthening from day to day. The boycott of British goods has been launched as a second step in the boycott of the Simon Commission and our success therein will indirectly reflect public opinion with regard to the Simon Commission. From the very beginning, interested politicians in Great Britain have been crying that the boycott will fizzle out. But this is an old game with which we are aware, and those who are conversant with public opinion in this country whether they be Indian or Europeans will certainly pronounce a verdict contrary to what interested British politicians have been saying or may say.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose arrived in Bombay on Tuesday morning and was welcomed by the youths of Bombay at Victoria Terminus and garlanded profusely.

YOUTHS AS STANDARD BEARERS

MR. BOSE'S OPTIMISM

"I have infinite faith in this country and particularly in the youth of this country. I do feel very strongly that we as a people have passed through dark ages, and better times are ahead of us. We are beginning to mount a wave which will lead us from victory to victory. We had our difficulties, we had our failures in the past but nothing could daunt us. I believe that as we carry on this youth movement we shall be able to develop such a tremendous power in this country that the achievement of Swaraj will be within our easy reach. Success is bound to be ours provided we strive for it ceaselessly and dauntlessly": in these very inspiring and thought-provoking words, Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose, the president-elect of the Maharashtra Provincial Conference, who arrived in Bombay on Tuesday morning en route to Poona, addressed a public meeting held in the open maidan of the Congress House on Tuesday evening. Although the meeting was arranged at a very short notice and was not even sufficiently announced in papers, the audience was fairly large. The proceedings started full one hour after the time announced as Mr. Bose could not be present in time. The moment Mr. Bose made his appearance at the meeting accompanied by Mr. K. F. Nariman, he was warmly greeted by the gathering with the cries of Bande Mataram. Mr. Bose spoke for quite an hour and during that time kept the audience literally enthralled. Throughout his speech, it appeared that the entire audience was actually hanging on his lips. So inspiring was the address and so fascinating was the delivery.

Mr. K. F. Nariman who presided over the meeting said that Sjt. Bose needed no introduction to the people of India, at any rate, to the citizens of Bombay. If there was one man in India on whom the eye of the country was rivetted, it was Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose. (Applause). Mr. Bose was an ideal for the youth of India.

FRATERNITY OF YOUTH.

On rising to speak Mr. Bose received a splendid ovation from the audience. He said he would like to tell them frankly that he was not a speaker, and if they expected any eloquent speech from him they were bound to be sorely disappointed. Despite the flattering words which the president had said about him, he looked upon himself as a humble worker in the service of the country. It was erroneously believed by some that he had succeeded the late Deshbandhu Das in leadership. When Das was alive, the speaker went on to say, he (Speaker) was one of his humble workers. Now in the absence of Das, he had endeavoured to follow the programme that Das laid down and to live up to the philosophy that Das had preached. He had come in the midst of that gathering as one belonging to the same fraternity i.e. the fraternity of youth.

"I believe", Mr. Bose proceeded. "We of this generation are living in the

(Continued on page 10)

SOUTHERNERS OCCUPY SHANGHAI

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATIONS CUT OFF.

SITUATION BECOMING NORMAL

LONDON, May 1.

Shanghai.—The American Presbyterian Mission at Tsinanfu telegraphs that the Southerns have occupied the town. The situation is quiet.

Reuter's correspondent at Chefoo says that telegraphic communications with the city have been cut off.—Reuter.

PROTECTION OF JAPANESE INTERESTS

LONDON, May 1.

Tokio.—The Foreign Office says that the Chinese Nationalists have agreed to permit the Japanese troops who have been landed at Tsingtao to protect Japanese interests in Shantung to entrain for Tsinanfu without hindrance.—Reuter.

Havana.—The Council of the University of Havana has expelled over fifty students who participated in the recent riots which resulted in the closing of the University and placing of the troops and the police on the campus.—Reuter's Special.

BRITISH ULTIMATUM PRESENTED.

ASSEMBLIES BILL POSTPONED

SECRET SESSION OF CHAMBER

HOPE OF ANGLO-EGYPTIAN UNDERSTANDING.

LONDON, April 30.

Cairo.—The Chamber met in secret session. The Deputies assembled quietly and received Nahas Pasha in silence.

It is understood that Nahas Pasha will propose postponement of the Senate discussion on the Assemblies Bill until November in hope, meantime, of reaching an understanding with Britain.

(Later).—Discussion of the Assemblies Bill has been postponed till November.—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S NOTE TO EGYPT.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN EXPLAINS

LONDON, April 30.

Replying to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in the House of Commons Sir Austen Chamberlain made a statement on Egypt. He said that the Bill for the regulation of public meetings and demonstrations which had been before the Egyptian Parliament was designed to alter the existing law which had been enforced for five years, and enable the Egyptian authorities to maintain a fair state of public order without hardship to individuals or any undue restrain on public liberty. The new Bill would greatly weaken the hands of the Executive and paralyse the police on whom it would inflict far heavier penalties for any error of judgment in carrying out their duties than it proposed to impose on those responsible for the disorder, and would seriously jeopardise public peace and th lives and property of foreigners.

Sir A. Chamberlain, continuing, said

(Continued on page 8.)

INCRIMINATING DOCUMENTS SEIZED

CHARGE AGAINST COMMUNISTS

"ADVOCATING MURDER OF HIGH OFFICIALS"

LONDON, May 1.

Singapore.—Documents advocating murder inter allia of the Governor of Singapore and the Foreign Consuls were disclosed during the hearing of the case against two servants with Communist tendencies. One document urged the killing of the Consuls, Secretary for the Chinese Affairs, and the Director of Education "but particularly the Governor of Singapore and various resident Councillors and naval and military officers." Other documents advocated the rioting and murder of Government officials, bringing about of strikes and assassination of employers.

The accused were committed for trial. —Reuter.

AEROPLANE TO KING AMANULLAH

LONDON, May 1.

Warsaw.—An Aeroplane of Polish construction has been presented to H. M. King Amanullah.—Reuter.

FETISH OF BRITISH CONNECTION

PANDIT MOTILAL'S REPLY TO CRITICS

PEOPLE MUST GO AHEAD

ALLAHABAD, May 1.

In a letter to the "Pioneer" in reply to the arguments of Sir Charles Ross Alston, Pandit Motilal Nehru says that his reading of the situation is that on the question of the constitution there is no practical difference between what are called the Extreme and the Moderate sections of politicians in India. The business of the day is to devise a constitution in consultation with all material parties and interests, to put India on her own legs and not merely to cover over this or that party for it to co-operate with the Simon Commission. There is complete unanimity of opinion that a Round Table Conference is the most suitable agency to devise a constitution. Sir Charles remarks the Pandit, overlooks the essential difference between a Round Table Conference or Convention and a Commission or Committee when he speaks of the terms of reference and the necessity of taking evidence.

Pandit Motilal goes on to say that he would welcome Swaraj within the Empire and has expressed his readiness to accept it unhesitatingly if offered in terms similar to those accepted by Canada, Australia, South Africa or Ireland. I have also repeatedly expressed the opinion, he says, that it would be very desirable to maintain the British connection as it subsists with the Self-Governing Dominions but I have refused to make a fetish of it to be worshipped at the expense of omission status itself. At the same time I am quite clear that my present business is to prepare the people to go ahead without troubling themselves with the British connection, which is hardly a live question to-day.—A. P.

GROWTH OF EDUCATION IN INDIA.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO REPORT TO SIMON SHOW

LONDON, May 1.

The "Statesman" understands that a Special Committee will be appointed shortly to report to the Simon Commission on the growth of education in India. Sir Michael Sadler is mentioned as the possible Chairman.—A. P.

GERMAN AIRMEN IN NEW YORK.

ENTHUSIASTIC OFFICIAL RECEPTION

LONDON, April 30.

New York.—The "Bremen" airmen received an enthusiastic official reception. They were taken on a triumphal tour of the harbour. Fifty thousand persons were lining the embankment, numerous aeroplanes were circling overhead and 10,000 troops were drawn up at Broadway when the fliers landed.—Reuter.

THE FRENCH CHAMBER

M. POINCARE'S SUCCESS

LONDON, April 30.

Paris.—The elections have given M. Poincare a working majority of nearly 400, and another 50 may be considered doubtful supporters on crucial divisions. The Chamber has moved slightly to the right, Communists being the chief losers. —Reuter.

ASSEMBLIES BILL HELD UP

FRIENDLY RESPONSE TO BRITISH ULTIMATUM

LONDON, May 1.

Cairo.—It is understood that the Egyptian reply to the British ultimatum is very friendly. It declares that the Egyptian Government is unable to admit the right of Great Britain or any other power to interfere with independent legislation in Egyptian Parliament. But in order to demonstrate the goodwill and desire of Egypt to maintain friendly relations with Great Britain, the Assemblies Bill will be held over until the next Parliamentary session. The Egyptian Government hopes that in the meantime, a basis of better Anglo-Egyptian understanding will be reached, permitting the removal of the present difficulties. The Egyptian statesmen trust that the manner in which the reply is worded will convince Great Britain of Egypt's desire to avoid friction and Britain will accept Egyptian action as satisfactory response to the ultimatum.—Reuter.

PROTEST AGAINST USE OF FIREARMS

'BAYONET HELPS EMPLOYERS'

25,000 WORKERS MEET AT POIBAVDI

MAY DAY DEMONSTRATIONS

The workers of Bombay took part in the international celebration of the "May Day" on Tuesday with all earnestness. The mill strike cast a gloomy shadow on the festival, and the monster procession which is its chief feature had to be abandoned owing to the Police Commissioner's orders restricting processions. Largely attended public meetings of workers were held at different places in the city and labour leaders addressed the workers on the significance of the "May Day. The Bombay Textile Labour Union which is the Moderate wing of the Labour fle had arranged no less than five meetings at each of which resolutions were passed regarding the workers' rights. References were also made to the present mill strike and workers were exhorted to keep firm and carry on the strike to its logical conclusion.

The Extremist Labour leaders organised a meeting at Poibavadi which was attended by over 25,000 workers. Labour slogans like "Workers and Peasants unite," "Victory to the cause of Labour" etc. rent the air and fervent appeals were made to the workers stand shoulder to shoulder till the millowners' conceded their demands.

MR. JOSHI'S APPEAL.

Mr. N. M. Joshi presiding over a meeting at Marwadi Vidyalaya explained the significance of the "May Day." He said workers all over the world set apart that day to ventilate their grievances and send their greetings and sympathies to workers in other countries. It was a common tie which bound all the labour organisations into one solid mass. He then referred to the calamity that had befallen on the mill workers of Bombay, and hoped it would have a speedy termination. They with the help of extremist leaders were formulating demands and the demands would shortly be placed before the millowners. In the interest of the national industry, the speaker hoped, the millowners would concede the reasonable demands of the workers and thus end the present deplorable condition. If they did not, then it was for the workers to enforce their rights by other means.

Similar meetings were held at Kurla presided Mr. Bakhale, at Madanpura presided over by Mr. Ginwalla, at the Seamens' Union presided over by Mr. Syed Munaver and also at Damodar Thakersey Hall.

USE OF FIREARMS CONDEMNED.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed at the above meetings. One of the resolutions condemned the frequent use of fireams by police in industrial disputes and requested Government to allow aggrieved parties to prosecute those officers who were responsible for firing.

This meeting strongly protests against the non-ratification of the Eight Hours Convention adopted at the International Labour Conference held at Washington, by those States who participated and voted in favour of the Convention at Washington.

This meeting condemns the proposal of the British Government for the revision of the Eight Hours Convention in favour of the employers.

This meeting held on May Day 1928 is of opinion that the time has come in India when the Indian Factory Act and the Indian Mines Act should be so revised as to fix maximum hours of work for workers at forty-eight hours in a week and eight hours in a day.

This meeting held on May Day 1928 condemns the practice of the use of firearms and bayonets in industrial disputes in the name of peace and order and emphatically states that it results, even if it is not deliberately so intended in helping the employers against their employees.

It also condemns the practice of using in the capacity of members of the Auxiliary Force, European employees of the employers who have a dispute with their employees, for putting down strikes in the name of the preservation of law and order and requests the Government to prohibit this practice immediately as being fraught with greatest danger to the lives of workers and as being equivalent to authorising the employers to use physical force with firearms and bayonets against their employees without the fear of law.

MONSTER MEETING OF WORKERS.

It was a monster meetnig that was held at Poibavadi and over 25,000 workers attended it. Posters bearing popular labour slogans were prominently displayed. Handbills enumerating the grievances of the workers were freely distributed. The meeting passed off peacefully. A strong posse of armed police were however kept in readiness to avert trouble. Towards the end of the meeting Mr. Kelly, Commissioner of Police made his appearance at the meeting but nothing untoward happened. Mr. Jhabvala presided.

Messrs. Nimbkar, Joglekar, Bradley, Mirajkar and Dange addressed the huge gathering on the present strike situation. They exhorted the workers to carry it on at all costs and for once show their real strength to the millowners. Some of the speakers dealt on the significance of the "May Day." The meeting broke up late in the evening amidst thunderous cheers of the workers.

G. I. P. SYMPATHISE WITH MILL-WORKERS.

The Managing Committee of the G. I. P. Railway Employees General Union met on the 26th April with a view to fix the programme of the forthcoming Bhusaval Conference on the 12th and 13th May. A resolution was passed congratulating the Mill-workers on their heroic stand against capitalism protesting against the attitude of Mill-owners in not redressing the grievances of the workers and condemning the attitude of the police authorities in firing upon the peaceful and defenceless workers. A sum of Rs. 20 was unanimously granted to the Mill-workers Relief Committee.

WORKERS DEMANDS'

TO BE PLACED BEFORE OWNERS' ASSOCIATION

The Textile Labour Union and the Strikers' Committee have formulated a list of grievances with a view to present them before the Mill-owners' Association. This will be placed before the operatives for their approval and modification before they are forwarded to the Mill-owners' Association. The first and foremost demand is for a searching enquiry in regard to the circumstances which led to the opening of the fire by the armed police on the strikers which culminated in the death of Pharasram Jadhav.

WORKERS' GRIEVANCES.

Then they come to the grievances proper which are adumberated as under:—(1) The abolition of the three-loom system. (2) No reduction from the increase of wages which the operatives got in 1925. (3) An all-round increase to the operatives earning less than Rs. 30 per month. (4) The arrears of wages to be paid any time on demand, and they should in no way be forfeited. (5) Without their consent the operatives should not be asked to work more than ten hours a day. (6) In every mill there should be a uniform system of cleaning machinery. (7) Overtime wages should be added to the regular salaries and be paid on pay day. (8) One month's calendar notice of termination of services should be given by the employer and the employees. (9) The system of granting privilege leave to operatives should be made regular and operative in all mills. (10) No operative should be penalised owing to his sympathy towards the strike. (11) The strikers should be paid for the days they were on strike.

NO MAY DAY PROCESSION.

There was no procession of May Day celebration as was the case in the past as it was prohibited by the Commissioner of Police.

There was a tremendous rush in the Alexandra Dock on Tuesday when more than 2,000 operatives left for their villages.

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THE LILLOOAH DEADLOCK

MR. ANDREWS AND AGENT'S REPLY

NO HOPE OF HONOURABLE SETTLEMENT

CALCUTTA, April 30.

Expressing his view of the E. I. R. Agent's reply to the Bengal Trades Union Federation, Mr. C. F. Andrews said the situation at Lillooah seemed to him to have reached a deadlock. He had abandoned expectation of an honourable settlement along the lines suggested by the Federation.—A. P.

LABOUR MEMBER TO CONFER WITH GOVERNOR

CALCUTTA, April 30.

Mr. K. C. Roy Chowdhury, Labour member, Bengal Council, left for Darjeeling to-day to discuss the industrial strike situation in Howrah District with the Governor and Mr. Marr, the member-in-charge.—A. P.

ACUTE LABOUR TROUBLE

CALCUTTA, May 1.

Labour trouble in and around Calcutta is assuming alarming proportions. A deadlock is reported in the dispute between 20,000 employees of the East Indian Railway workshops and the Company, which offers reinstatement to the disaffected men on the terms obtaining before the stoppage, which has now lasted nine weeks.—A.P.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the week ended 28th Apl. the total morality 611 was 17 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 24.5. The mortality for the 17th week of 1927 was 540 and death rate 21.6 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1923-27 was 694 and death rate 28.6.

Out of the total deaths 125 were among infants under one year of age. Cholera was absent during the week. Smallpox caused 54 attacks and 27 deaths. Plague caused 26 attacks (including 2 imported) and 19 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 379 and compares favourably with that for the 17th week of 1927 when the figure was 321 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1923-1927) viz. 355.

LABOURERSAS PARTNERS OF WEALTH.

MAHATMAJI ON THE INDIAN IDEAL

AHMEDABAD, May 1.

Mahatma Gandhi opened this evening the creche of the Raipur Mill belonging to Sheth Kasturbhai Lalbhai before a large gathering of Indian and European ladies and gentlemen.

Sheth Kasturbhai in requesting Mahatma Gandhi open the creche said that what his mill was doing for the welfare of its operatives was a mere beginning, and much was required to be done yet.

Mahatma Gandhi advised the mill agents to treat their operatives as their children or brothers. To treat them well with the object of getting better work from them was not the Indian ideal. The Indian ideal considered the operatives to be the partners of the wealth produced by them. If the mill agents pursued this ideal, it would not be necessary for persons like him to form labour unions. His faith in the Mill Agents of Ahmedabad with whom he had come into touch ever since his arrival in Ahmedabad was great, though he had also bitter memories about them. There was a quality of mercy in them. That was why Ahmedabad was free from the tumults now raging in Bombay.—A. P.

BAN ON PUBLIC MEETINGS.

POONA DT. MAGISTRATE'S ORDER

POONA City, May 1.

Messrs. Dhundiraj Thengdi and Jadhav, President and Secretary respectivey of the Kirkee Workmens Union have been served to-day by the District Magistrate of Poona with an order under Section 42 Police Act asking them to abstain from delivering speeches for 15 days from to-day in Kirkee Cantonment and a mile from its boundary. As a result of the order, it is understood, the public meeting and the procession of workmen arranged in connection with the May Day Celebrations had to be abandoned.—A. P.

PACT TO OUTLAW WAR

REPLY TO SENATOR KELLOGG'S PROPOSAL

GERMANY READY TO NEGOTIATE

LONDON, April 30.

Berlin.—The German reply to Senator Kellogg's proposal to outlaw war agrees with the United States and France that the ultimate aim must be the universal acceptance of the suggested Pact which Germany is ready to negotiate without reservation.—Reuter.

A LABOUR DEFEAT.

CONSERVATIVE FOR MARYLEBONE

LONDON, May 1.

The Marylebone bye-election resulted as follows:—

	Votes.
Sir Rennell Rodd (Conservative)	12,859
Ross (Labour)	6,721
Murray (Liberal)	3,318

—Reuter.

BRITISH ULTIMATUM PRESENTED

(Continued from page 7.)

that this view had been taken by both the British and Egyptian police authorities, and was shared by the foreign communities in Egypt. The British Government, who under the Declaration of 1922, were ultimately responsible for the safety of foreigners, could not ignore these dangers. The Bill and similar projected legislation had gravely preoccupied His Majesty's Government for considerable time, and serious but friendly warnings regarding the Bill had been addressed by Lord Lloyd on Government's instructions to present the Prime Minister Nahas Pasha, and his predecessor Sarwat Pasha.

FINAL WARNING.

Sir Austen Chamberlain added that unfortunately, it seemed clear that the Egyptian Government was resolved to proceed with the Bill and on instruction from His Majesty's Government, Lord Lloyd, at seven last evening, had finally warned the Egyptian Government that failing a categorical, written assurance before seven in the evening on May 2 that the Bill would not be proceeded with, His Majesty's Government would consider themselves free to take such action as the situation might seem to them to require. (Ministerial cheers.)

Commander J. M. Kenworthy (Lab.—Hull, Central) asked whether there was any truth in the statement that portions of fleet had been ordered to Egypt from Malta.

Sir A. Chamberlain replied that he preferred to add nothing to his answer to Mr. MacDonald.

Mr. MacDonald asked whether the Bill would be published as a White Paper.

Sir A. Chamberlain promised to consider the matter.

Mr. Saklatvala asked whether the Egyptian Government of the British Government was a fit judge as to whether the new law was capable of preserving law and order in Egypt.

Sir A. Chamberlain replied that plainly, His Majesty's Government were the judges, under Declaration of 1922.

Sir A. Chamberlain, replying to Mr. Thurtle, said that he was aware, and regretted, that the Egyptian Government and Nahas Pasha dissented from his interpretation of the effect of this measure on law and order. Sir A. Chamberlain added that that made it more necessary for His Majesty's Government to take action.—Reuter.

WAY OUT OF THE IMPASSE.

TASK BEFORE EGYPTIAN CABINET

LONDON, May 1.

Cairo.—The Secret session of the Chamber to discuss the Cabinet's postponement of the Assemblies Bill was not marked by any particular excitement. The Wafdists maintained that the Government shoud insist on its viewpoint and "let the force do whta it wants." Nahas Pasha explained that the Cabinet had examined all aspects of the situation, and considered that its duty was while upholding country's full rights, to find a solution of the present crisis.

The Debate in the Senate which endorsed the Cabinet's decision was apparently more heated than in the Chamber. Some Senators recalled that Zaghul was still obliged to resign after accepting the ultimatum in 1924.—Reuter.

ORDERED TO CRINTH.

WARSHIPS NOT TO PROCEED TO EGYPT.

LONDON, May 1.

Malta.—The Naval authorities state that the warships mentioned earlier are not sailing for Egypt, but have been ordered to proceed to Corinth.—Reuter.

SARBHON LEADER ARRESTED

BARDOLI TALUKA BOARD'S PROTEST

NOTICE TO GOVT. OFFICERS

ALLEGED ILLEGAL ATTACHMENTS.

The Secretary of the Satyagraha Publicity Office, Bardoli, on April 30 writes:—

A meeting of the Bardoli Taluka Board was held on the 28th April, Seth Nassarvanji presiding. The following resolutions were presented before the Board to prevent irregularities and misuse relating to properties under charge of the Board. Both the resolutions were accepted after consideration by the Board only the Mamlatdar dissenting:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

"Whereas the Government have made an unjust increment in the revenues in this Taluka and the Satyagraha movement has been started by the people to fight the injustice, the President shall inform in writing the Executive of the buildings or other properties under the Board's charge and supervision, that no Government officer be allowed to reside or make use of the Dharamshalas or any other of the said buildings."

The resolution was placed before the Board by Shri Jivanji Ranchhodji and supported by Keshavlal Shriprasad.

USE OF CATTLE POUNDS.

"It has been brought to the notice of the Board that in order to collect revenues of the Bardoli Taluka the Government officers have begun attaching cattles of the Khatedars and the said attached cattles are kept in the cattle pounds, which are in the Board's charge and supervision. In view of such irregular procedure, the Police Patel or the person in charge of such pounds be informed by the President of the Board in written circulars that the attached cattle shall not be kept in the cattle pounds."

This resolution was placed before the Board and supported by the same two gentlemen.

SARBHON LEADER ARRESTED.

Sjt. Ravishanker Dharala, a sincere worker and leader of the Sarbhon Division of this Taluka, and about whom Sjt. Vallabhbhai made a mention in the following praising terms in his address at the Puna Raniparaj Conference:—"He could not find a person more worthy as an offering in the present sacrifice,"—was to-day called at the Police Station. As he entered the office, the Police Inspector, Mr. Sadvi, arrested him under Sections 447 and 186 of the Indian Penal Code for alleged trespass and unlawful interference with Government officers.

The Inspector explained the matters and tried to persuade him to give a security. Sjt. Ravishanker as was natural for him, showed his unwillingness to give any securities to free himself from arrest. Immediately, then he was taken under guard to Bardoli in a motor car and after an hour of lock up was presented before the First Class Magistrate who adjourned the case till the 1st of May and released Sjt. Ravishanker on the understanding to be present on the date fixed for hearing.

THE JAPTI PUZZLE.

The Japti work has proved to be a veritable puzzle to the officials. Their indiscriminate haste to solve the puzzle has landed them into disregard of the usual legal procedure. It is a case of confusion worse confounded. They have been caught into their own net. Their Japti work is bound to be a source of many quarrels later on. The following few incidents go to show the train of this remark:—

(1) For Revenue due of Rs. 316-14-5 a responsible officer like Divisional Collector has attached property worth more than Rs. 2,000 from the liquor shop at Valod. This has gone very hard with them, for the liquor shop-keeper has given out in plain terms in writing that so long as the attached property is not removed from the shop the responsibility for not opening the shop as well as for the loss thus done to him shall rest with the Japti Officer.

Next the shop-keeper addressed a letter to the officials wherein he threw the whole responsibility over them. This letter brought them to their senses and after a few days they made haste to mend matters. They tried to bring round Mr. Dorabjee by threats but to no purpose. The shop remains deserted both by the owner and the customers who have begun to visit liquor shops in the neighbouring Baroda Territory.

(2) It has been found that the three bags of juari that were attached from the house of Mr. Pranbhai Tribhuvandas on the 25th April belonged to Mr. Maganla Kalidas who has written to the Japti Officer in the following terms:—

"I would request you to send over to my place or to their original place my three bags of juari which you attached from the house of Mr. Pranbhai. Failure to do this will compel me to take legal action against you for recovering the monetary loss done to me."

Mr. Pranbhai also has written a letter to the Japti Officer in a similar strain. He says:—

"In my absence on the 25th instant you attached 3 bags of juari and one bedstead from my house. Of these the 3 bags of juari do not belong to me, as I had already sold them to Mr. Maganlal. Your intention, therefore, to sell them by auction and credit the money as my revenue dues is quite illegal. I would also request you to get them removed from my verandah because it is a great inconvenience to us. Again please note that you will be held responsible for any loss I may incur due to the juari being exposed to heat and dew."

At last after three days the bags were removed to the Thana, though no heed has been paid to the above two letters.

(3) Similar has been the muddle in the cotton cart attachment. Mr. Dahyabhai Bhaidas who was wrongly believed to own the cotton, has written to the Mahalkari for issuing a notice on his name.

"Please note that the cotton that you got from Narsinh Rupla's cart and which you have declared attached, believing it be mine, and which according to your notification you intend to sell by auction is not mine. Responsibility, therefore, will be yours for any loss to the owner."

PUNA RANIPARAJ CONFERENCE

MAHATMA GANDHI'S MESSAGE.

On the 29th instant the sixth Raniparaj Conference was held at village Puna of the Mahuva Taluka, Sjt. Vallabhbhai presiding. It was an impressive gathering. The well organised and instructive Khadi exhibition was sure to leave an impress on the minds of the people who had met there.

MAHATMA'S MESSAGE.

A special message from Mahatmaji was read before the Conference. In the message he regretted his inability to attend, adding:—"It is not merely satisfactory but highly commendable that the women of Raniparaj are taking part in the fight which has begun. This fight in my belief is an education in fearlessness and self-purification. Fear is a quality to be shaken off by the people of Raniparaj and there could be no place found for wines, gambling or such other sinful habits and even for foreign cloth, if we really desire to take lessons in self-purification." The message ended with hopes that Raniparaj would free itself entirely from the prevalent sinful habits and would take to Charkha.

CASE AGAINST MR. RAVI SHANKER VYAS ADJOURNED.

MR. HARTSHORNE TO BE TRANSFERRED?

(From Our Correspondent).

BARDOLI, May 1.

The forty-fourth birthday was the day of trial of Mr. Ravishanker Vyas, who is charged from tresspass and obstruction under Sections 477 and 186 of the Indian Penal Code. To-day was fixed for hearing his case, and many people from surrounding villages came to Bardoli to witness the proceedings. But as the Government was not prepared with the case it was adjourned till to-morrow. One of the buffaloes that are taken in jupti and are kept in Mamlatdar's kutcheri died to-day. Those farmers of Varad whose buffaloes are taken in jupti are supplied milk free by other farmers whose buffaloes are still safe. It is understood that Mr. Hartshorne the Collector who is said not to be in agreement with the Commissioner on the Bardoli question, and Mr. Almaula, District Deputy Collector are to be transferred, and Mr. Gerat is to be appointed Collector of the Surat district.

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GENERAL LOCK-OUT?

SERIOUS SITUATION AT JAMSHEDPUR

COMMUNISTS BLAMED

CALCUTTA, May 1.

At Jamshedpur, where the strike of keymen is crippling production, the situation is becoming worse and a general lock-out of Messrs. Tata's employees is feared. Agitators including avowed Communists are blamed for much of the trouble. According to the "Statesman" appeals are being made to fill the depleted coffers of the Strike Fund, including one sent from Calcutta to Moscow.—A. P.

STEEL WORKERS HOLD ON

NO CHANGE IN STRIKE SITUATION

TUESDAY, May 1.

The Local Agents of the Tata Iron and Steel Company write:—"The Tata Iron and Steel Company inform us that there is no change in the strike position at Jamshedpur as yet. The strikes in the Boiler Department and the Blast Furnaces charge house have prevented the supply of power and iron to the Steel Furnaces and the Rolling Mills. These cannot therefore work at full capacity and some Departments or portions of Departments have to close automatically for want of power of steel as the Company cannot afford to pay men who have no work to do. The Company is operating such parts of the plant as the strikes will allow to be operated and will continue to do so."

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: TAURUS.

If to-day is your birthday, you will, throughout your life, remain a "Moderate" in wealth but "Extremist" in health, that is to say and speak and tell, you will have only a nodding acquaintance with Mammon (same like myself!) but intimate friendship with Hygeia (unlike myself, truth to tell.). "Silver and Gold have I none" you will often exclaim. Some loose copper will be all the wealth that you will boast of 29 days out of 30, the exception being the pay day (supposing that you belong to countries where like India, payments are made monthly and not weekly) when you are a Rajah for a day!. But you can boast of the greatest wealth on earth—the possession of "large and sinewy hands and the muscles of brawny arms as strong as iron bands" like those of the village blacksmith, which enable you to earn your honest bread (alas, it will be seldom buttered!) with the aid of Lonester sweat of broad Lloyd Georgean brow, not having to fawn on fools who have more money than brains. As always happens in cases like yours, a generous nature will endow you with equally sinewy tots who will number about a score before you pass the three scores years and ten of the Psalmist, and you will still be going strong, thanks to your helpful mate who reciprocates your theory of mutual benefit-sharing co-partnership &c. thus giving a lie direct to the slanderers of India's virile manhood like the American Missi Baba who said that Indians were physical wrecks and effeminate in the short space of 30 years, a "tissue of falsehoods, and lies" &c., indeed, making one-sided statements without going deep into the matter, and without studying the prowesses of men like you, or even giving them opportunities to prove to the contrary!

Even the bulls of India are shipped wholesale in chartered ships to far-off countries like Brazil and Massamisi-choosets for increasing the stock there, and they render good account of themselves. Had this fact been known to the Missi Baba she would not have slandered men like you. More power to your elbows, and to your nation-building activities even though India's enemies may play their game of disrupting the Indian nation, thus trying to withhold the boon of country-wide Swaraj, when, as a matter of fact, men like you really enjoy Swaraj in homes, quite unlike the so-called civilized West! Q. E. D.

A LITERARY LETTER FROM LONDON.

(Continued from page 6.)

ness of America. At the present rate of vocal waste no Russian woman worker will have a voice fit to hear, but this defect has only to be mentioned to be remedied by the Russian people.—RUTLAND BOUGHTON.

AN UNPUBLISHED POET OF ISLAM.

The Indian National Agency, of 18, Featherstone Buildings, Holborn, London, writes:—"The literary remains of the late John Parkinson, whose untimely death deprived Islam of one of its brightest lights, have come into our hands. It is our desire to publish the whole or part of a really noble poem on Salah-ed-din, together with other hitherto unpublished works. Our object would be not only to preserve this poetry but to hand over any proceeds to the survivors of Mr. Parkinson, who died in very poor circumstances. The subjects and Muslim treatment precluding the idea of securing gratuitous or remunerated publication by commercial publishers, we appeal to the Muslim world for subscriptions towards this object, and for correspondence on the subject. As a proof of the abilities of the poet, we reproduce one of his smaller efforts."

REVERIE.

With Zarathustra on the Persian plains,
I watched the never-ending struggle 'twixt
The good and evil; saw the serried lines
Of white—and red-robed worshippers devout
Prostrate themselves in adoration pure
Before the altar where the sacred fire
Burned on eternally. Its radiance was
A symbol of the future light and love.
Beneath the Bo-tree with the noble Sage
I stood,—then trod awhile Olympus' heights,—
Saw veiled Isis and Osiris dark,—
Espied dark Ninhigal of Babylon,—
Marked Elam from her rocky fastnesses
Stamp her inscriptions on the Semite shrines;
Till mighty Cyrus from the Hindu Kush
Descended like a deluge on the plains.
Hellas, the Roman and the blue-eyed Goth
Arose and passed, and the Arab swept
With Allah's banner o'er the drifting sand,
The sword of Khalid smiting foemen down.
At Nehavend, beneath the chargers' hoofs,
In bloodshed sank the glory of Iran.
On, to the territories of the West,
To 'stablish knowledge rivalling the East!
But Cordova and fair Granada fell,
And on the ruin new Espana grew.
She not for thought but plunder laid
The halls of Montezuma desolate,
Destroyed the pride of Aztec as of Moor,
Despoiled and ravaged both the Old and New.
So passed a planet that for centuries
Outshone all others on the brow of night.

—JOHN PARKINSON.

POSTHUMOUS POETRY OF HARDY.

"SMILE, DAMN YOU, SMILE!"

(A Notice often seen in Commercial Establishments.)

Smile, damn you, smile,
While the showers of Gold
Fall into the coffers
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Who Trustify Industry
To preserve inviolate
The Liberty of the Individual,
And the sanctity
Of Private Enterprise
Against the rapacity
Of Dreamers and Fanatics
Who would Socialise
The Means of Production,
And thus destroy
Our flawless Constitution,
And the British Empire
Upon which the Sun
Never ceases to shine.

* * *

Smile, damn you, smile
At the humorous spectacle
Of Flesh and Blood
Automatons,
Making and tending Machinery
With Clockwork Precision,
To create Luxuries
For Idle Parasites,
While over a million Workers
Unable to find enough Masters
To exploit their Serfdom,
Vainly seek Employment,
And writhe
Beneath the Lash
Of Hunger.

* * *

Smile, damn you, smile,
At your Masters' Command,
For Smiles
Are an Anodyne
For Tears,
And only the Idle Rich,
And the Captains of Industry,
Can afford to wear
The Costly Garments
Of Melancholy,
In Merrie England.

—Percy Allott,
in "The Shop Assistant."

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Bombay Chronicle.

ALL ABOUT BURIAL OF DEAD BODY

ARMED POLICE CALLED TO THE SCENE

NOAKHALI, April 30.

A number of Mussalmans are being proceeded against legally, the charges against them being unlawful assembly and obstruction in connection with the attempted burial of the dead body of a cholera patient in a prohibited area within the municipal limits. It is stated that armed police had to be requisitioned in order to deal with the situation caused by the attitude of defiance taken up by the Mahomedans.—A. P.

When washing lingeric ribbons, do them in warm soapy water, and rinse them first in warm, then in cold water. To dry, wind them around a bottle or a glass, smoothing the creases out a you go along. Leave them on the bottle till they are quite dry. You will then find that they are like new, and are just stiff enough. This is much better than ironing them, and is much ea-

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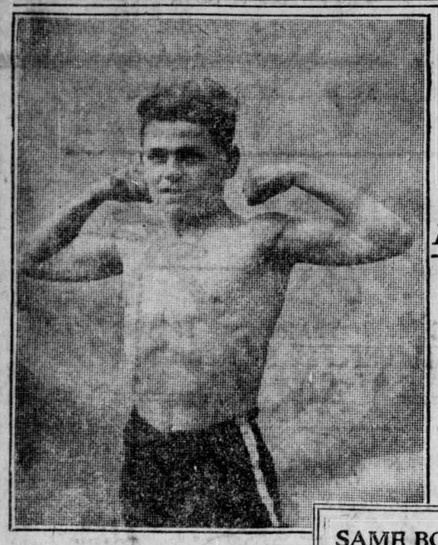

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March 9th, 1910. Age 1 year 7 months; weight, 31½ lbs. AFTER 13 MONTHS on VIROL

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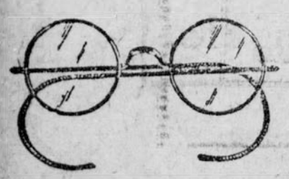

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ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

ENFORCE NATIONAL DEMAND

(Continued from page 7.)

midst of a great upheaval. The youth movement which you have started is not confided to any particular province or country but it is a world movement. This movement has started more or less spontaneously and simultaneously in all the different countries of the world. The fundamental feature of this great manifestation on the part of the youths of the world is the desire to face the problems of the world with a new angle of vision and with a wider outlook. Indians are inspired to face their national problems in the light of the new awakening that has come over them. The younger generation in the country has begun to feel and feel seriously that the older generation is not now able to march abreast of the times. In countries where older politicians have miserably failed, the youth movement has considerably gained ground. Germany is the foremost in the matter of this youth movement because the youth of that country has learnt a lesson from the bitter experience of the Great war. Youth can never remain under the spell of pessimism. We in India have got to build and reconstruct. We have to erect a new mansion. The function of the youth organisation in this country is not, therefore, exactly the same as the functions of similar organisations in other countries. We in India have to work out ideals in our own life. Now what are the problems which India has to solve in the near future?

TASK BEFORE THE COUNTRY.

India appears to me as an epitome of the world. She has got a mission to solve the world problem. I believe that the world problem is struggling for solution through India. We have got to work out a synthesis of the world cultures and build up a federation of the self-governing states of the world. It is an ideal which might well appall any other nation of the world, but we are an undying race and we shall not be daunted by considerations of hardships which will attend our mission. The young men and women of India must be inspired with an unquenchable ambition to solve the world problem. If India can show that it is possible for so many religions, cultures, races and communities to be unified and harmonised, and if we can find and establish the fundamental basis of unity, it will certainly be an object lesson for the whole world. (Applause). I have not the slightest doubt that we are bound to achieve success. It is by rousing in us the infinite energy that is always latent in us that we can march ahead. Each one of us has got to be inspired by an undying desire of freedom. It is freedom alone that can awaken the creative faculties in us and lead us to our destined goal. I do not believe that nationalism is a hindrance in the way of internationalism. India can be fit for internationalism only when we have been able to achieve our political and economic emancipation. In my opinion, freedom is the fountainhead of all inspiration and of all that is best and noblest in mankind. I want to make it clear that this youth movement should not be hostile to the national institutions in India. The youth of the country must be inspired by the ideal of the Indian National Congress. (Prolonged cheers). We must try to the best of our abilities to execute the orders of the Congress."

BOYCOTT OF THE COMMISSION.

Mr. Bose then referred to the present day practical problems which were staring India in the face. The biggest problem of the day was, of course, the boycott of the Statutory Commission. Continuing, he said, he did not accept the pernicious preamble of the Government of India Act from which the Simon Commission had derived its existence. He flatly refused to believe that the British Parliament was the arbiter of India's political destiny. (Loud applause). Indians had always stood for the principle of self-determination. They had, indeed, no quarrel with Great Britain, if she could understand, that position. The moment Britain recognised this elementary right of every nation, which India was all along claiming, there would be an end of the struggle. Success they were bound to achieve; there was no doubt as to that. (Applause). He would go a step further and say that there was no power on earth that could retard the rising tide of nationalism in India. (Continued applause). Right and justice were on the side of Indians.

ENFORCE NATIONAL DEMAND.

Dilating upon the practical side of their duty, Mr. Bose laid stress on the point that they must take steps to enforce the national demand and not stop with a negative boycott of the Commission. The first step was to formulate an agreed national constitution. Lord Birkenhead had challenged them to present an agreed constitution. If there was any spark of self-respect in them, it was up to them to give Lord Birkenhead a fitting reply. The second step in their constructive programme was the boycott of British goods, especially of British cloth and the revival of Swadeshi. (Loud cheers). A question was often asked as to why emphasis was laid on the boycott of British cloth alone. The reasons were quite simple and straight-forward. Boycott of all foreign goods was not in the immediate future a feasible proposition. England was their greatest supplier and like businessmen, they should begin the boycott with the biggest supplier. The boycott of the British cloth was again the fitting reply to Lord Birkenhead and a perfect vindication of their self-respect. He did not want to disguise the fact that the boycott was going to be a political weapon in their fight for freedom. In the boycott they were actuated by the sole motive of rendering service to their Motherland. Mr. Bose reiterated his warning that if as a result of boycott there were agitation and unrest in the country, the responsibility rested solely on England. Proceeding, the speaker emphasized the urgent necessity of co-operation and common action between the boycotters and the Indian Mill-owners. They had to take care, he added, that by boycotting the British cloth they were not thrown into the arms of Indian mill-owners. They had got to be assured as to how they were going to be treated by the mill-owners. If the mill-owners, the speaker continued, would fall in line with the Indian National Congress and agree to be inspired by the sense of duty towards their country, people should unhesitatingly and whole-heartedly take up the boycott of foreign goods. Kaddar, he said, was sixteen annas Swadeshi and as such it ought to take precedence over all other cloth. If they could further the cause of khaddar they would be able to provide employment to millions of half-starved people. It was only because they felt that in the near future khaddar was not able to supply all the requirements of the country, that they had to take recourse to mill-cloth. Nobody, the speaker maintained, could deny the fact that the time was opportune for a coalition not only between Congress and Labour but between Congress, labour and the mill-owners as well. They had to sink all their minor differences and present a united front to the common enemy. (Applause).

FORCE THE HAND OF BRITAIN.

Doubts were often entertained, Mr. Bose proceeded, as to how they should be ultimately able to force the hands of Great Britain in conceding to India what India demanded. He believed that as the boycott would proceed, they would be able to organise their countrymen in a best and most effective way. Boycott and Swaraj had to go hand in hand. Civil Disobedience was not going to come by the mere passing of a resolution to that effect. It had to come as a natural and inevitable consequence of a keen desire of a perfectly organised and unified India to break away from the shackles of slavery and become free. They should rest assured, the speaker humorously remarked, that Government were bound to make mistakes and that was the only hope for them. (Laughter).

Concluding Mr. Bose dwelt on the necessity of increasing the physical and moral stamina of India as a nation. There was no denying the fact, he added, that they were going down in their physique. They had to start physical culture institutes for the proper training of the body. That was a necessity which could not be ignored with impunity. His final appeal to the young men and young women of India was: "Take up this youth movement in all earnestness and seriousness and inspire the whole country with a desire of freedom." Prolonged cheers marked the conclusion of Mr. Bose's address which was all along listened to with rapt attention.

Mr. Nariman thanked the learned guest on behalf of the Youth of Bombay after which the meeting terminated.

M. P.'S OFFER TO GO TO PRISON

THE IMPORTANCE OF PERSONAL EXPERIENCE

An offer by a Labour member to go to prison in order to qualify by first-hand experience as a prison administrator amused the Scottish Standing Committee of the House of Commons in mail week. The committee were considering the Reorganisation of Offices (Scotland) Bill, the purpose of which is to replace the existing board system of administration in Scotland by a departmental organisation, as in England.

Mr. W. Wright (Lab.—Rutherglen), supporting an amendment proposed by Mr. Hardie to omit the Prison Commissioners for Scotland from the scope of the bill, emphasised the importance of inside knowledge on the part of those concerned in prison administration. He referred to the fact that an American governor once spent two years in gaol in order to gain experience of prison administration.

"I am not an heroic man," he went on, "but if the Secretary for Scotland wants somebody to qualify by personal experience for prison administration I am quite prepared to go to prison for six months for that purpose." (Laughter).

Mr. Hardie contended that the substitution of a department for the existing board of Prison Commissioners would have the effect of eliminating the "human touch," which it was desirable to retain.

Mr. Scrymgeour, speaking of the development of humanitarian methods in Scottish prisons, remarked: "Whenever a Scotsman gets landed in an English prison he has a strong desire to return home." (Laughter).

Sir John Gilmour (Secretary for Scotland), resisting the amendment, said the Prison Commissioners were included in the bill because, as in the case of other departments, it was considered desirable to have a single responsible adviser on administrative matters directly in contact with the Secretary of State, instead of a board. It would make for quick decisions.

Mr. Kirkwood, who mentioned that in company with Mr. Buchanan, he had travelled all night, after taking part in the Scottish by-election, in order to attend the debate, complained of the treatment meted out by doctors and other officials in Scottish prisons.

The debate had not concluded when the committee adjourned until after Easter.

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STEAM BOILER-OWNERS

QUESTION OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR ACCIDENTS

Since the new Boiler Rules came into force in this Presidency authorising the owners of factories to have their steam power plants to be under the control of any person qualified or unqualified, except the steam boilers which are to be under the control of the newly created class of Certified Boiler attendants, a new situation has arisen as to the responsibility for any damage of life or property caused—through an accident or carelessness to the steam plant—who is responsible, the owner or the so called boiler attendant, the latter being usually an illiterate man?

A large number of gin fitters, blacksmiths, mechanics and drivers, oilmen and firemen of steam road rollers, portable or vertical boilers etc., have succeeded in obtaining a certificate of Boiler-attendant who if placed in charge of large Cornish, Lancashire or Water Tube boilers would surely turn out to be utter failures owing to their ignorance and lack of practice on such kind of steam generators. The new Boiler Rules does not prevent a man who has worked all his life on a small steam road roller or portable loco type or vertical boiler to take responsible charge of a large Lancashire or Water Tube boilers which he may not have even seen in his life.

WHO IS LEGALLY RESPONSIBLE?

In such circumstances is it safe to leave such a boiler in charge of a duly certified boiler—attendant and could he be held legally responsibble for causing damage to life or property or both by his carelessness.

In order to make this point clear the Association of Mechanical Engineers addressed a letter to the Collector of Bombay who is in charge of the Boiler Department at present. The reply of the Collector is published below for the information and guidance of not only mechanical Engineers but specially of the factory owners who seem to think that their responsibility ceases after they appoint a certified boiler-attendant in charge of their boilers.

The Collector states:—An 'owner' of a boiler is, 'in law,' held responsible for any injury caused to persons or property by reason of an accident occurring to his boiler and for the accident to his boiler.

PRECAUTIONS TO AVOID ACCIDENTS.

He is expected to take all reasonable and proper precautions to avoid an accident. Certain necessary precautions are clearly defined in the Indian Boilers Act 1923 such as the necessity of having a valid working certificate for the boiler which indicates that the boiler as a structure is fit to be worked at a certain specified pressure and for a certain period; that the safety valves must not be tampered with to render them in-operative at the specified working pressure; that the boiler must, when working, be in charge of a person holding a certificate of competency (where a Local Government has made rules to that effect).

There are many precautions not specifically stated that must be taken for the maintenance and working of a boiler and to deal with these, the owner usually employs skilled persons who hold certificates, thus a transference of the responsibility from the owner to one of his employees may be recognised.

If an accident to a boiler takes place, proceedings may be instituted against the person or persons who appear to be responsible but the final placing of the responsibility rests with the judgment of that court."

Most people are troubled with sponges becoming dirty and full of soap, which soon makes them hard and useless. To overcome this, sponges should be put into a bowl of water to which the juice of a lemon has been added, and left till the following morning. They should then be taken out and rinsed in several changes of clean water. The sponges will then be found to be clean, soft, and as good as new.

Wash sponges in warm water containing either vinegar or a little tartaric acid, and then rinse them in plenty of cold water. Hang them out in the air to dry. It is an excellent plan to have a string bag hanging near the bedroom window, and to put the sponge and nail brush into it. They will keep sweet in this way.

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ROADS IN BROACH

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The triennial term of the District Local Board of Broach having expired, the new Board came into office on the 1st January 1928. By the middle of January last, it elected as its President for the life of the Board, Sardar Naharsingji Ishwarsingji, Thakor of Amod. This was in the fitness of things, in as much as the Thakor Saheb is the largest landed proprietor in the District, and takes considerable interest in the well-being of its cultivators, the latest instance of which during the calamitous flood time in July and August last is well known to all, including the Ministers, Executive Councillors—and His Excellency the Governor himself. It is such as would remain long fresh in the grateful memory of a large class of people.

Born with a silver spoon in the mouth—and bred up in ease and comforts, and subjected to little or no annoyance of contradiction or resistance from his surroundings, it was doubted by many whether the President could be induced to exert himself to a degree to leave his mark on the administration of the Board; but he began so well as to dispel the doubt in a short space of time. He has been making good use of his intimate knowledge of the District—the two great wants of which are good roads—and pure potable water in some parts. He devoted his attention to the first question, rapidly moved about in the District, visited as many as eighty seven villages before the end of February, and drew out a comprehensive scheme for improving the road communications and submitted his report to the Board. The Thakor Saheb has proved himself to be a man of tact, of judgment, of cool head and of energy and perseverance. He carried the whole Board with him and his scheme was unanimously adopted on the 13th March 1928. This was within a short period of two months of his coming into office, and does credit to his sense of harmonious working and co-operation. Who has not heard of scenes of rowdy discussions and un-pleasant repartees at meetings of other local and Municipal Boards in the Presidency? But his sweet temper, forbearance and his patience to hear all sides before he decides, has made his road smooth.

Having served as a Divisional Officer of the District for a number of years during which time no village of the District remained unvisited by me less than three times, I am in a position to say that the District suffers much through lack of good communications. In the depth of monsoon, some localities are entirely cut off for days together, and I make bold to say that no benefit will be better appreciated by poor villagers than provision for passable roads. At the President's suggestion, the Board resolved to apply for a loan of two hundred thousand Rupees on easy terms and it is to be hoped that Government will kindly view the application with an indulgent eye. This will be an encouragement to the Board to work on the right line, and prove a stimulus to its enthusiastic President as well.—Yours, etc.

Broach, April 28.

SORABSHAH HORMASJI.

After starch has been made with boiling water and allowed to cool for use, a thick skin rises and has to be removed. If a little cold water is stirred in immediately after making, no skin forms, however long the starch is allowed to stand. The quantity of water is about I gill to every 4 pints of starch.

When washing these gloves, put a few drops of salad oil in soapy water. The dirt will be seen to leave them almost immediately. Rinse in another lather, squeeze in a towel, and hang out in the air. This treatment leaves the gloves very soft.

In washing outside steps in frosty weather add a handful of salt to the water. This will prevent the steps freezing and becoming slippery, which is so dangerous. A handful of salt in the rinsing water when washing clothes will also prevent the clothes becoming stiff when hung out to dry.

When boiling white clothes, add two teaspoonfuls of Reudel bath saltrates to every gallon of water. Some serviettes which had become a bad colour were boiled in this way for about ten minutes and they emerged from the copper as white as snow.

IMPRESSIONS OF BUMBAY.

SPLENDID BUT SAD IN ITS CONTRAST

For a month I have been in "wonderland." The word is really less suited to India than to America, where everybody who has healthy limbs and does not shun hard work is on the way toward prosperity. Hindus have little opportunity for worldly advancement. It is not the fault of English rule, but of Indian environment, which holds them down and back. Bombay is a spendid and stately city, which pleases the eye but saddens the heart. Slim, black-brown bodies, which have to subsist on a handful of rice a day, crowd the dingy colonnades or can be seen lying under waving giant palms, which offer better shade and better shelter to the thousands of long-beaked, shrill-voiced black crows than to the "submerged."

Young women whose daily wages are a small silver coin carry through the long, weary hours matted baskets filled with loam and stones on their heads to the building place. Fellows and girls, paralyzed unto distortion which is due to malnutrition or hereditary defects, crawl along the ground outside the busy bazars; with an eloquent and pitiful look they hold out their wasted hands for a small charity. The spirit of fearlessness, so conspicuous in the ancient Upanishad philosophy, has given place to a helpless and submissive attitude of mind. Gandhi and Tagore endeavour to arouse their lethargic countrymen and to reawaken self-respect and self-dependence, writes Ernest Horrwitz in "The North China Star."

SYMPATHY IS NEEDED.

Westerners should be sympathetic when they stroll through the polyglot Muslim or Hindu bazar or take dinner in a native guest house, where they are by no means bidden welcome. Caste is slow to break down. Yet educated Hindus are more responsive to the liberating call of poetry, art and philosophy than the Sahib from the Occident.

In educational progress New York is miles ahead of Bombay. Yesterday I lectured at the Alexandra Girls' College on masterpieces of the world's literature, but my students at Hunter College, both New York and Brooklyn, know ever so much more of the subject. College instruction in India is to follow traditional Anglo-Saxon trail, but that can no longer be done in our fast-moving cosmopolitan age. Narrow nationalism vanishes everywhere before the marvellous achievements of science; for example, acronautics and world-wide excavations. Even Hindu advocates of old-fashioned classicism, champions of Sanskrit culture in India, call attention to the necessity of a "liberal" education, of "universality" in modern learning. Of late years universities have invited American scholars, both technical and theoretical experts, to transplant in every branch of knowledge Western research to the stagnant East.

PARSEES ARE WEALTHY.

The wealthiest community in Bombay are the Parsees, whom I had the privilege of addressing last week. The high priest, all dressed in white, spoke after me. The Parsees, as a rule, are good talkers and clever traders. The women are pretty and dainty, but inclined to get stout. In the cool of the evening they can be seen by hundreds, walking or motoring by the seaside on Malabar Hill, chatting merrily and robed gayly in silk and satin, rich lace, brocade and jewelry. Many speak Persian, some even read Zend, the classical language of the Avesta.

Most people iron Shantung silk while still damp but the best results are given by allowing the silk to become quite dry, then to iron with a fairly hot iron. This treatment makes the silk look even better than new, and it takes only half the time to iron.

Smoke trouble often occurs with a large open fireplace. It seems to be as difficult to design such a fireplace that does not smoke as it is to cure one that does. But the following is a remedy which has proved successful: On the back wall of the fireplace a small pipe like casing has been fixed. It is about 5 inches wide and 2-1/2 inches deep, made of sheet iron. It starts about 9 inches above the top of the basket grate, and finishes about 2 feet up the chimney. The fireplace smoked badly before this was fitted, but now it does not smoke at all. The reason is, it seems, that a column of superheated air goes up the casing, and so induces sufficient draught up the chimney to draw away the smoke.

Nothing except the mint can make money without advertising.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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LONDON HOTEL PALACES

GLASS & SILVER BATHROOMS

SPLENDOUR AND LUXURY.

London is undergoing the greatest Spring clean it has ever known since the Great Fire cleaned up the whole city. It is more than a Spring clean. In the case of some of the great hotels it is part of a big scheme which is to place them in the very first rank among hotels of the world, says a correspondent in the "Daily News."

At the Savoy 50 new bath rooms are being erected—bathrooms of the kind of which only fanciful millionaires dream. They are said to be the most luxurious bathrooms in the world. Enter one of them.

The colour scheme is of dark sapphire blue. The walls are of glass laid on a silver wood. The fittings are of silver. The tap fittings are of real agate. There is every bathing luxury there of which you can think.

Here is another in silver and gold. The soft glow of light specially tinted to suggest warmth comes from an unseen source within the gorgeous walls themselves. Press a button and the room is filled with artificial sunshine. The bath itself is in silver and cream. There are 48 other bathrooms and the colour schemes are all different and equally magnificent.

Another great undertaking at the Savoy Hotel is the renovation of the Pinafore banqueting hall. The walls are of cedar studded with silver buttons of classic design and the floor is of cherry myrtle and ebony.

In repainting the hotel hundreds of tons of paint are being used.

"We are redecorating Claridge's on a basis of luxury quite unequalled in any capital in the world," they told me at that hotel.

It is to be made worthy of its Royal visitors (both official and unofficial) in every way, and the lavish decorations in preparation for the coming London season are immense. The outstanding feature of it all is the decoration of the ballrooms by prominent English artists.

At the Berkeley the decoration work has been carried out under the superintendence of an expert. The entire hotel has been redecorated to give a stone effect. The walls and staircases are of stone and the doors are carmine. The corridors are lighted by new lighting installations with hangings of cut and engraved glass.

New bathrooms have been built and with central heating all the bedroom fireplaces have been swept away, and splendid chests of drawers of costly wood have been built in the spaces that they occupied.

In each room, too, wardrobes have been built into the walls. Each ward-robe door consists of one magnificent mirror and another great mirror rises from over the chests of drawers and reaches to the ceiling. The very fittings which fasten these mirrors are made of silver.

In addition to all this work the sombre London of winter is emerging into spring with bright fresh colours.

AFGHAN KING'S NERVE TEST

NOT SURE THAT COAL MINES ARE SAFE

Since King Amanullah arrived in England he has tarvelled in the air and under the water, but when he came to descend half a mile into the bowels of the earth he was uncertain whether he would like the experience, writes the "Daily News."

Visiting the Bradford pit, near Manchester, he donned a miner's cap and overalls, and at the entrance to the cage was handed his safety lamp. He watched the cage in operation for a time, and then Mr. Fred Ward, the manager, announced that the King would not go down with the first party. "His Majesty is not quite sure," he added.

The cage came up again as well as a telephone message from the party who had gone down reporting that all was well. Still King Amanullah was not satisfied and desired to see the return of some of the party he had seen descend.

This was done and the King, turning to a pit boy whose face was smeared with coal dust, patted him on the chest, clearly indicating that he could trust that boy and go anywhere with him.

The Royal visitor then entered the cage and went below ground, where he handled a pick and cut a piece of coal which he kept as a souvenir.

FORGET SELF AND BE HAPPY

MR. GALSWORTHY'S GOLDEN RULE.

Mr. John Galsworthy spoke on "Self-forgetfulness" at the annual congress of the National Union of Students, which continued at Oxford in mail week.

"I have never been quite happy", he said, "unless lost to myself in what I was feeling, thinking, or doing; in other words, 'unself-consciousness' seems to be the keynote of happiness."

Mr. Galsworthy said a celebrated surgeon began to forget himself as a boy by giving his schoolfellows two pence to allow him to extract their teeth. "There was a painter," he said, "who was so lost in painting a Russian dancer that he painted her from the waist up facing himself and from the waist down with her back towards him, and he exhibited the picture. (Loud laughter.) No one has ever dared to point out the discrepancy to him, and if anyone ever does he will no doubt excuse himself on the ground of being an impressionist.

"People offhand would say that the best way to lose self-consciousness is to drink; that is a popular superstition. Playing golf and telling everybody about it afterwards is a particularly dangerous form of self-forgetfulness.

"In the conspiracy to keep me self-conscious is the clergyman whose church requires restoration, and who, strangely enough, thinks that the successful writer is the person to restore it; and also the lunatic who is recently incarcerated and who turns to the successful writer as one who will have a fellow-feeling as a matter of course. From the moment a writer is successful brothers spring up in all places. (Laughter).

"I do not know much about diplomacy except that it has not been thrown open to the more diplomatic sex. I have always understood that it consists in looking wiser than the other fellow or, what is called high diplomacy in looking more foolish than the other fellow being wiser. It seems to involve a considerable knowledge of how to say what you do not mean in order to convey what you do mean.

"It is essential to have a good digestion, because lunching and dining appear to be the integral, if not the chief, part of the diplomatic existence. There is now a new diplomacy, and you say what you mean; you have to be, in fact a blunt-hearted fellow like, say, Clemenceau or Mr. Cook. Then there is the occupation known as honest toil. In honest toil the philosophy is, I fear, quite definitely up against the spirit of the age. A man must not lose himself in his work or he will be unfaithful to his fellows. A bricklayer must not exceed his rate per day, and the plumber must not plumb with passion. I do not know what can be done for those; the solution is probably dog-racing". (Laughter).

THE HENPECKED CLUB

HARASSED HUSBANDS' SECRET REVELS

There are many strange clubs and institutions in Great Britain, but one of the queerest is that known as "The Ancient and Honourable Order of Henpecked Husbands." Its claim to be the oldest society in the country is based, says a writer in the "Daily Herald," on the theory that Adam was the first member.

A branch of the club exists at Boulderclough, near Halifax, where it is simply named "T' Henpecked Club."

Its membership is a remarkable one, including many influential public men, Civil servants, tradesmen and others.

The annual gathering—in fact, the only day of freedom they have in the whole year—is always held on Easter Monday, and to-day they assembled, in secret, at Bhikedean, a tiny secluded hamlet 12 miles out of Halifax.

The members, bearing the scars of their domestic thraldom, were quite happy. They enjoyed the bracing atmosphere of the hills, sang old Methodist hymns with intense fervour, and enrolled new members with full pomp and ritual.

The last-named ceremony was, in turn, weird, strange and boisterous. All the candidates had to give ample proof that they were really henpecked, and also had to pass on oral and a medical test.

WASTE NEWSPAPER "FIREWOOD".

Instead of using firewood, take a page of newspaper by one corner, begin to twist it with forefingers and thumbs into a tight roll, and continue until the whole sheet has been rolled up. If properly done, the tube should be very firm, tight, and with a clear space down the middle. The finishing corner of the page should be in the centre. Twist into the form of a circle, tie a single knot with the ends, and finish off by twisting the two ends together. After a little practice one becomes quite proficient. Six of these rings should be sufficient to light an ordinary fire if placed over a loosely crumpled foundation sheet of paper. They burn like wood owing to the air space.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.